CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28644—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd Jan.
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th „
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th „
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3013	600	R. Harvey	26th „
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3327	700	C. S. Tecue	28th Jan.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th „
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Becatinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:	1st Class,	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 430	

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3389	27th Jan. 1892.

THIS STEAMER will Sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
Passengers by this STEAMER only will be booked at the following reduced rate:—
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES....Rs. 300.
Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
For further Particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4100	500	13th Feb. 1892.

THIS STEAMER is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. Greatly reduced Fares.
For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £30 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, [illegible] ADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 23rd January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,615 tons, on the 24th January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busrah, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

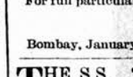
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THE First-Class Steamer "CLAN GORDON," 3,100 tons, Captain J. C. Morison, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH and LONDON on or about the 15th instant.
The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	3rd Week in Feby. for London.
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st „ in March, „
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd „ „ „
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st „ in April, „

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.
For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

THE S.S. "INCHLONGA" is expected to ARRIVE from MOULMEIN, on or about the 16th instant, with a full CARGO of TIMBER in SQUARES and SCANTLINGS, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the stream off Cross Island. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay, and unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Bunder at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT for the Swadeshi Mill, Nagpur, C.P. None need apply who has had no experience in Mill Accounts and Book-keeping. English and Marathi knowledge is essential. Applicant to state age, pay, and should submit Copies of Testimonials to the Undersigned before the 25th of January, 1892.
Rejected Applications will not be answered.

RAJARAM SITARAM DIKSHIT,
Honorary Manager and Secretary,
Swadeshi Mill, Nagpur.
Nagpur, January, 1892.

FRESH SUPPLY.

JUST TO HAND.

CHEESES.—Roquefort, Stilton, Gorgonzola, Gruyer, Double-Gloster, Chedder and Adam.
Hams.—Westphalia and York.
Bacon.—Wiltshire.
Bath Chops.—Ox Tongues in Canvas.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

AIR GUNS.

IN CONSEQUENCE of AIR GUNS having been brought under the Indian Arms Act THACKER and Co., Ld., are giving up the sale and must dispose of the remaining Stock in course of this month.
In order to effect this they are now offering the few they have at a reduction of 25 PER CENT.
Guns at Rs. 52 for Rs. 39.
„ „ Rs. 32 for Rs. 24.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL QUARTERLY REVIEW,
PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY
OF
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE,
OF
THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION
OF
WESTERN INDIA.
Annual Subscription, 4 Rs.
For Particulars apply to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY, POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BEERS AND STOUT.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5 8	6 4	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3 12	4 4
Per case 4 doz. bottles	„ 21 0	23 8	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	„ 21 0	23 8

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine Bitter Aromatic Flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent Degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	6 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0	4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best; has by far the largest sale; and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 4	7 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 2	4 10

	Cash. Bottles.	Credit. Half-Bottles.	Bots.	Half-Bots.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 6 12	Rs. 4 8
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	„ 6 0	„ 4 0	„ 6 12	„ 4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz.	„ 6 4	„ 4 4	„ 7 0	„ 4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIFIC FOR TOOTHACHE!!
D. B. MOTIWALA'S
TRUE ORIENT TOOTH-POWDER!

IS a real specific for Toothache and an excellent Dentifrice. IT MAKES THE TEETH PEARLY WHITE, SOUND AND BEAUTIFUL, THE GUMS FREE FROM PAIN AND BLOOD, PREVENTS THE FORMATION OF TARTAR, STOPS DECAY AND BLEEDING AND REMOVES ALL DISCOLORATION AND BAD OR UNPLEASANT ODOURSARISING FROM UNCLEAN OR DECAYED TEETH. ITS DAILY USE INSURES IMMUNITY FROM TOOTHACHE AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE TEETH AND GUMS TO OLD AGE. IT REMOVES TOOTHACHE IN NO TIME. A TRIAL WILL SATISFY THE GREATEST SCEPTIC. Liberal Terms to the Trade.

Price 4 Annas per 1 oz. Phial and 8 Annas per Box, containing thrice as much as the Phial. For full particulars, opinion of the Press, and numerous medical and other certificates, see Handbills.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,
S. B. MOTIWALA,
FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

(OUT OF NUMEROUS CERTIFICATES A FEW ONLY ARE GIVEN BELOW.)

MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER, I must say, is excellent stuff. It makes the Teeth pearly white and removes the tartar. It also has the effect of improving the breath.
W. J. MONTGOMERY,
Civil Surgeon at Buldana in Berars.

I have myself been using MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER for some time, and I do not now like to use any other Dentifrice.
HARISINGHJI RUPSINGHJI,
Brother to H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownagar.

After personal use I find MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER to be an astringent dentifrice, which cleanses and strengthens the teeth remarkably well.
N. R. UMRIGAR, L. M. & S.,
(Physician to the Ardeshir Hormarji C. Dispensary, &c, &c.)

MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER is no doubt good as it has tended to strengthen my gums, and a grinder, which was somewhat shaky and painful, has become firm, and I am enabled now to masticate my food more comfortably with it.
W. H. SELLERS,
Asstt in the Depy Comr's Office at Narsingpur.

MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER is a really good Powder. Its effects are very favourable indeed. I should not doubt for a moment to call it a Sovereign Remedy for Toothache.
H. WILKINSON,
P. W. Inspector, Bengal-Nagpore Railway, at Bortala.

The lady who tried MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER is so pleased with its use that she has asked me to write for two more tins.
W. J. MONTGOMERY,
Civil Surgeon at Buldana.

After personal use I find MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER to be an astringent which cleanses and strengthens the teeth, removes tartar, and is very efficacious in preventing toothache.
M. A. RIORDAN,
(Diplomaed Midwife and Sick Nurse at Cannanore.)

Yes. We liked the TOOTHPOWDER you gave us. I had heard of MOTIWALA'S MEDICINES before. They are, I believe, widely known and appreciated.
W. D. B. KETCHEN, Colonel,
Madras.

I have been for a long time using MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER and am much benefitted by it. I am very greatly relieved of and am free from the tooth and gum-ache that I suffered from.
FRAMJI SORABJI BHUJWALA,
(Private Secretary to H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar.)

I have used MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER for more than a year, and it has agreed with me marvellously.
KAIKHUSHRU F. MODI, L.L.B.,
Deputy Registrar and Commissioner, High Court.

I have tried MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER now for sometime, and I can safely recommend its use in keeping the teeth clean from tartar and strengthening the gums.
EDALJI RUSTOMJI REPORTER,
1st Assist. Collector and Assessor,
Bombay Municipality.

MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER has cured me of a severe pain in my molar-teeth which had rendered my nights sleepless for weeks together. I recommended it to several of my friends who suffered from a similar pain, and all of them, with one voice, pronounced it to be very efficacious.
NANABHAI H. MOOS, L.L.B.,
Articled Clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors.

I have found MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER very efficacious in preventing toothche and loss of blood from the gums. It also makes the teeth white and beautiful, and stregthens the gums.
S. FRAMJI,
Head Clerk, Branch Dept, Bank of Bombay.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE
6. Established in Lon[illegible]
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETT[illegible]
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their v[illegible]
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADR[illegible]

WNPDTENSH

AGENCIES THROUGHO[illegible]
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER [illegible]

CUTLER, PALME[illegible]

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year,—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to coviuce anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months' ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. Messrs. MARCKS & Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions Paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

POPULAR REMEDIES.
SAFE, SURE, AND PROMPT.

MUNK'S PULMONICON,
OR CHERRY COUGH ELIXIR.
A PREPARATION absolutely unrivalled for the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, [illegible]ness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Con[illegible]mption, and all diseases of the Chest, Throat, and Lungs, whatever their description or origin.
[illegible]se who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling [illegible] Throat, which deprives them of rest, night after [illegible] by the incessant Cough, which it provokes, will, [illegible]ing one dose of Pulmonicon, find immediate
Per Bottle, Annas 12 only.

WHY SUFFER WITH
ASTHMA?
[illegible] and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam; use it when you are troubled [illegible]his distressing disease and allied disorders of the [illegible] and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the [illegible]e, and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is [illegible]nly Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow [illegible] "It gives relief in a few minutes and the relief [illegible]rmanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

MUNK'S
CODLACTONE
IS A CHARMED FOOD FOR YOUNG AND OLD!!
Proved better than any other Preparations of Codliver Oil.
In cases of Wasting diseases, Diabetes, Rickets in Children and General Debility arising through whatever cause.
"We have analysed a sample of Munk's Codlactone, and find it to be an Emulsion of Codliver Oil, with which has been incorporated certain Phosphates and Lactates. . . . It retains the well-known properties of the Oil in a more digestible form than in crude Codliver Oil, and the presence of the Phosphate renders it of greater value as a Medicine."
(Sd.) DR. REDWOOD, F.I.C.F.C.S
„ T. H. REDWOOD, F.C.S.Fic.
„ A. J DE HAILES, F.I.C.F.C.S.
The "Lancet" says:—"It mixes very well with water or milk, and the taste is not repulsive. . . . Codlactone is likely to prove of value, where indicated, as the condition of Emulsion is, of course, calculated to promote speedy absorption."
The "Chemist and Druggist" is of opinion:—"The Emulsion mixes readily with water, not separating for some time, and the draught does not taste of Codliver Oil."
Per Bottle, 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-4., of all Chemists.

CAN BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS IN INDIA.

[illegible], Bombay. {MADON, SONS & CO.} 23, Hummum Street, [illegible]ng.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1892.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FLOOR and SKATES in Splendid Condition.

Everybody delighted with the Music.

LADIES' SESSION ..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSION ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING SESSION ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.

ADMISSION Re. 1, WITH FREE USE OF SKATES.

GRAND CARNIVAL.

TO BE HELD UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE ON FEBRUARY 4TH.

LOOK-OUT! LOOK-OUT!!

For Hand-bills and Advertisements.

NUGENT AND CO.,
Proprietors.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THIRD ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
OF
THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB
FEBRUARY 1ST, 4TH, AND 6TH.,
WHEN
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S
DIVINE COMEDY,
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
WILL BE ENACTED BY
THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB,
AIDED BY
MR. GEO. C. MILN, MISS KATE DOUGLAS, AND MISS FRANCES ROSS.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4; Dress Circle, Front Row, Rs. 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit and Gallery, Re. 1.

Students at half price expect in the Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle.

Box plan open daily at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Meadow Street, where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CLAN MACKINNON," ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th January, 1892.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held, in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1892, at 6-30 P.M.—

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

18th January 1892.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

AS a Mark of Respect to the Royal Family on account of the DEATH of H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, DUKE of CLARENCE and AVONDALE, the Committee of the MILLOWNERS' Association beg to suggest that all the COTTON MILLS in Bombay be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

18th January, 1892.

JUST TO HAND

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Elliman's Embrocation Royal, Re. 1-6.
Universal, Ans. 12 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID. BOMBAY.

FELIX CORNAGLIA

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS,
WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies
GO TO
83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Vicerogal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has APPOINTED MONDAY, 1st February, 1892, for the purpose of BALLOTING for TWO MEMBERS to represent the Chamber on the Municipal Corporation in accordance with the Provisions of Act III of 1888.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on that day.

By Order of the Committee.
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD?
USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
The never-failing Specific for
PULMONARY
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT,
and settled
CONSUMPTION.
It is a powerful
VOICE TONIC,
clears the throat of
HOARSENESS,
and strengthens the
VOCAL ORGAN.
☞ Reduced Prices As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SYED KAZIM SYED NUZAR HUSEIN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant .....Deceased.

SAIYED JAFER SAIYED KAZIM, one of the Sons, and FATMABIBEGAM, the widow of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 12th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
The 13th Day of January, 1892.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

FLORILINE

FOR THE TEETH, GUMS, AND BREATH,

Fluid, Re. 1-8.

Powder, As. 10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
64TH PERFORMANCE
OF THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
AND LAST NIGHT BUT 16.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.
THE BEAUTIFUL COMIC DRAMA in 3 ACTS OF
"STRUCK OIL."
MISS FANNY STANLEY AS LIZZIE STOFFELL.
WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20,
"DOROTHY."
THURSDAY, JANUARY 21,
Great Night of the Season
For the BENEFIT of
MISS FANNY STANLEY.
On which occasion will be produced by special request, and for the last time, the highly successful Pantomime of
"BLUE-BEARD AND HIS SEVEN WIVES."

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22ND,
GRAND SPECIAL NIGHT.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
AN INFLUENTIAL PARSEE GENTLEMAN.
Our Grand Varieties Supported by the
LION COMIQUE, TOMMY EMPSON.
In Active Preparation London Latest Success,
THE "NAUTCH GIRL."

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House. T. EMPSON, Manager.

Bombay, 17th January 1892.

The Visitors of the Theatre, parting from Bombay by the German Man-of-War "SCHWALBE," are sending to all the Members of the Stanley Opera Company
A HEARTY FAREWELL.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
OF VICTORIA STREET, LONDON,
BOMBAY DEPOT—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE above Depot will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, on the occasion of the FUNERAL of H. R. H. the late DUKE of CLARENCE and AVONDALE.

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 18th January, 1892.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA ALLARUCKHIA MUNJEE and KHOJA KARIMBHOY GOOLAM HOOSAIN have contracted to SELL the immoveable property described below:—

All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in Albert Buildings, or, to the Collector, or Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, or the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

I.—All that piece or parcel of Government land, admeasuring 1370 square yards or thereabout, situated at Parell Furgusson Road, adjoining Toolsey Water Pipe line, bearing Collector of Land Revenue old No. 69, and new No. 11938, Old Survey No. 1-2850, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and north by the Queen's Spinning and Weaving Mill, on or towards the West by Toolsee Water Pipe line and the said Furgusson Road, and on or towards the south by Luckmidass Mill.

II.—All that piece or parcel of Government foras land, admeasuring one thousand five hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, situate at Parell Furgusson Road, adjoining Toolsee Water Pipe line, bearing Collector of Land Revenue old No. 8,702, and new No. A-11,902, and old Survey No. 1-2848, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Queen's Spinning and Weaving Mills, on or towards the west by Toolsee Water Pipe and on the North by the vacant ground of Casinath Damjee Dhru, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Queen's Spinning and Weaving Mills.—Dated this 18th Day of January, 1892.

BHAISHANKER AND KANGA,
Purchaser's Attornies.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) of the Property and Credits of DEVKOOVERBAI alias MANCOREBAI (widow of NAROTAMDAS NARANDAS MOTIWALA) late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

GOKIBAI alias JAVERVAHU (widow of JAMNADAS DEVIDAS) the Guardian and next friend of the minor VALLUBHDAS JAMNADAS, the grand nephew of the Testatrix and residuary legatee under her will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with will annexed.)

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th Day of January, 1892.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR, and JEMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

MADON'S

CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL.

Absolutely superior to any Preparation for the growth of Hair and preventing Baldness. Is an effectual Stimulant Capillary Germinator of the day. Prepared by a special process.

Per Bottle, Ans. 12 and Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made [illegible] for that purpose names and addresses registered [illegible] cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts on [illegible] ally for remittance (at any time) [illegible] Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., [illegible] 3 per cent. per Annum.

[illegible] Co., Bombay.
[illegible] Calcutta.

CHRIST[illegible] OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.
Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.

TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH

Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India; The Bombay Presidency Association; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co.; Bombay Circulating Library, Book Department, No. 3, opposite to General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

JINJWA and DHARAMPORE PHOOL HAY of best quality, in pressed Bales, always in Stock FOR SALE. Apply

LIDBETTER and Co.,

Agents, The Pressed Hay Supply Company, 75, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District, for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1892, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on TUESDAY, the 23rd February, 1892. For further particulars apply to that Officer.

R. E. CANDY,
Collector of Satara.

Satara, 5th January, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.

H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.

Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

HIS EXCELLENCY Admiral Robinson having been ordered Home by a Medical Board on account of his state of Health, it is requested all accounts due from him may be sent to Mr. D. R. KELSEY, Secretary, on board H M. S BOADICEA.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, will be received by the ORDNANCE OFFICER in Charge MADRAS ARSENAL, up to 10th February, 1892, and opened at 12 noon on the 11th February, 1892, for supply of Stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 28th February 1893. The term "more" to include supply of Stores, if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.

List of Stores can be obtained on application to this office by a reference to Fort "St. George Gazette" of 12th January 1892.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for Eight Annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 Rupees per cent. in Bank Receipt as Earnest-money, which will be returned on execution of contract deed or rejection of tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his earnest-money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

Madras Arsenal, 12th January 1892.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 0 0 per Share of Rs. 500 0 0 paid up.
" 12 8 0 " " 250 0 0 "
" 6 4 0 " " 125 0 0 "
" 3 2 0 " " 62 8 0 "

for the half-year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended December, 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid-up and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share of Rs. 250 paid-up for the half year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid-up and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share of Rs. 250 paid-up for the half-year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON AND Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

1. TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. Gunfire, on MONDAY, the 1st February 1892, for the supply of 75,000 Imperial gallons of Kerosine Oil, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system during the year commencing 1st March 1892.

2. Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, R.-M. Railway, Ajmere, or to the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each copy.

3. In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Forms) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere respectively.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, till the total deposit amounts to 10 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Government Paper or other Securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th January, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for Immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

Agent, Bombay Office.
SHEPPARD SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

LAYS ON THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of [illegible] great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

DR. JAEGAR'S (GENUINE.)

JAEGAR'S Ladies' Combinations.
JAEGAR'S Ladies' Under Vests.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Under Vests.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Drawers.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Cholera Belts.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Cardigan Jackets.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Shirts with or without Collars attached.
JAEGAR'S Gents' White Woollen Sweaters.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Socks.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Travelling Caps.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Tam O'Shanters.
Boys' Sailor Suits.
&c., &c., &c.

ASQUITH, LORD, & WHITMORE,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

"TRUSTWORTHY" HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

"EXTRA LIGHT" HELMETS, Covered Drab Felt,
Cash or V. P. P.....Rs. 10 0

"SHIKAR or HUNTING Sun Hats, Brown Canvas,
Cash or V. P. P..... " 5 0

LADIES' PITH HATS, with Puggree,
Cash or V. P. P..... " 5 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5 0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY [illegible] BE MADE TO ORDER.

S. P. E[illegible] CO.,
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23. "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31. "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES! WINES!!

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS for the following BRANDS:—

WHISKIES.
GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s
ROBINSON'S SPECIAL BLEND.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.
JULES MUMM, JULES MUMM.
PORT.
CROFT'S VERY OLD TAWNY.
SHERRIES.
STANLEY AND GRIMM.
CLARETS.
MEDOC ST. JULIEN.
BRANDIES.
THINE & Co.'s.
JEAN BARTON & Co.

Retail Agents:—DENISON & Co.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	35 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.	
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COOKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
"ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 21, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	994xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	982xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	990
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12¾
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	250 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,600xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	870
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Gayer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	14
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	20½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	25
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25	5-8	19¼

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co	1,000	125	125	10	127½
Ltd	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,980	1,980	45 dvd	359
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 29	175xd
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	220	450	450	63	465
Mahmudpura Cotton & and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80 c
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½
Munmar M	1,000	100	all	Rs. 35	237½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	107½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sprab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	218
Volkart	..	1,000	100	Rs. 100	830

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	800	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,300	100	all	Rs. 20	48
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	11,000	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	400 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	525
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1010
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	645
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	440
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	0
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	880
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	720
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	977½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,0 0
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,380
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	112½
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,740
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	600	1,800	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,175
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,456
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	490
Southern India	11,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	267½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	1,980	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	2100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-2-6	
China Leaf	"	23-10	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-10	"
Do. do. new	"	23-9	"
Australia do.	"	22-15	
Bombay do.	"	23-8	
English Sovereigns	"	14-9	
Do. Drazons	"	14-8	
Bar Silver 17 Betternes	"	109-12	
Do. 17¾ do.	"	109-14	
Carolas Dollars	"	107	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222	"
Five-Francs	"	201	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3-30 p.m.

General Booth on the "Principles and Progress of the Salvation Army," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

General Booth's Address to Native Christians, Grant Road, 8 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Byculla (s), from Rangoon; Clan Mackinnon (s), Liverpool; and Nawab (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Maria Teresa (s), for Trieste, &c.; and Tereda (s), False Point.

POLO.—There will not be a game this afternoon (Tuesday).

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-day.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS will hunt on Thursday next, the 21st, instead of Wednesday. The meet will be at the Rifle Butts.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—A Spoon Competition will take place at Coorla on Wednesday next, the 20th instant, at 6-30 a.m. Distances 700 and 800 yards. 7 shots and one sighting at each distance.

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.—Owing to the death of the Duke of Clarence the dance, which was to have been held at the St Patrick's Club Rooms on Friday, the 22nd inst., has been postponed to a later date.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—Mahadoo Gopal, a Hindu lad, about 12 years of age, residing in Annand Dewshi Wadi, at Fannaswadi, was, on Saturday evening, bitten on his right leg by a dog belonging to Dhondu Withoo, residing in the same wadi. The lad was taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where the wound was dressed. The dog was destroyed by the police.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Aibaijee Kooshajee and Tookaram Raghoo, both cart-drivers, were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with driving their carts in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger human life. On Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, whilst both the accused, who were under the influence of liquor, were driving *recklas* at a furious speed and racing against each other, an old Purdeshi passing along Parel Road, near Sopari Baugh, was knocked down by one of the carts, and seriously injured. The Purdeshi was taken to the J. J. Hospital by the police who pursued the drivers, and arrested them. Both the accused pleaded intoxication. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15 and the other Rs. 5; and ordered Rs. 5 to be paid to the Purdeshi as compensation.

THEFT AT THE ARMY AND NAVY CIVIL STORES.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, Superintendent MacDermott, charged Bhandi Chunga and Beharilal Banprasad, with theft of seven electro-plated toast racks, ten yards of art muslin, and a considerable quantity of flannel, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 172-8, and Khargoo Bhola and Gungoo Cheda, with dishonestly receiving and disposing of the property. From the police investigations prosecuted by Inspector Greyhurst, it would appear that Bhandi Chunga, the prime offender, has been serving as police ramoose about the premises of Messrs. Bhickajee & Co., jewellers, Apollo Bunder, during a period of eight years. In the month of September last a large aperture sufficient to admit a man through it, was left above the door of the Army and Navy Civil Co-Operative Stores through the removal of a fan-light for repairs. After his long term of trustworthy service the watchman was at last tempted to break into the stores, which he accomplished by climbing through the aperture and stole the above articles. In consequence of a report which the second prisoner laid before the police that he had been relieved by the Ramosee of Rs. 76, they searched his dwelling, and came upon portions of the property, which, it was alleged, was purchased from a hawker for Rs. 96. Further enquiries unearthed additional evidence of the theft, and the property was identified by the manager of the Stores. The last two prisoners were found in possession of a large quantity of the flannel, and to enable the police to complete their inquiry a remand was granted.

ENTERTAINMENT AT HARDA.—A correspondent, writing from Harda, says:—The return from Europe of Mr. S. Brooks, the popular foreman of the G. I. P. Railway at this station, was heartily welcomed by the numerous employes of the company. The idea was taken up at once, and a subscription list being circulated a pretty large amount was collected, with which it was resolved to entertain Mr. Brooks at a dance. The railway institute was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the volunteers' band from Bhusawal was in attendance. The dance came off on the 13th instant, and Mr. and Miss Brooks were received at 9 p.m. with every demonstration of respect by a numerous company. Dancing was opened with a quadrille, in which several pairs took part. After a few dances had been gone through Mr. Hubbard proposed the toast of "Mr. Brooks," remarking how happy and delighted they were, especially the employes of the Locomotive Department, to see Mr. Brooks back among them. It was impossible for them to show how much he was loved and respected; it would be a mark of their esteem if the servants of the Locomotive Department were to chair him and carry him round the hall. The suggestion was taken up at once, and a number of the servants of the Locomotive Department carried him round amid loud applause. Mr. Brooks surprised and overwhelmed with the affectionate demonstration thanked the assembly in graceful terms for the honour done him, and wished every one a prosperous happy New Year. At Mr. Brooks suggestion Mr. Dangerfield, the Resident Engineer, was also "chaired;" dancing was then resumed and was continued, till the small hours of the morning.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Khemkaran Swjiram, formerly employed as a *moonim*, in the firm of Fakirchund Kalooram & Co., was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 20,000, on September 12 last. The head office of the above firm is at Ramghur, Jeypore, with a branch in Bombay, at the Marwaree bazaar. The evidence proved that the accused wrote four *hoondees* of Rs. 5,000 each on the Calcutta constituents of the firms of Ramsawal Choonilal and Dayaram Hermandrai, each payable at sixty-three days' sight. Two *hoondees* were on each firm, and the accused signing them in the name of his firm and affixing his own signature got them cashed on the Bank of Bengal, where Munguldass Pranjiwandass, the assistant cashier, advanced him currency notes to the aggregate amount of Rs. 19,912-8. He then made it his business to borrow Rs. 10 from the cashier of his own firm, and proceeded in a victoria to Matunga, from which place he journeyed to Coorla where he put up in a *dharamsalla*. Whilst at Coorla, the suspicion of the police fell upon him and to escape being brought to justice, made an unsuccessful attempt to bribe a native constable of the Tanna force. His person was searched and the money seized and when tried for his attempt was convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. When the matter reached Bombay a motion was made to Justices Jardine and Telang in the High Court by Mr. Slater to have the case transferred before the Chief Presidency Magistrate which was complied with. The discharged documents were produced, and after the cashiers of the native firm and the Bank of Bengal deposed to the dishonest transactions of the prisoner, the case was postponed till to-day.

A PLEASANT SCHOOL TRIP.—Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Hajee Esmail, of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., the children of the Indo-British Institution had a rare treat provided for them on Tuesday last. A request being made to him to that effect Mr. Hajee Esmail readily gave a pass to 150 children of the above-named institution. The pass carried the children to Dhuramtor and back. A very great number of our readers must be acquainted with what the trip to Dhuramtor and back means. For the information of those who have not yet spent a pleasant half-holiday on board the Dhuramtor steamer, we may mention that it leaves Mody Bunder every day at twelve, and is back by five of the same afternoon. The children with about thirty guests, amongst whom were the Rev. Mr. Gilder, secretary of the institution, Mr. G. Andrew, head-master, and Mrs. Clancey, head-mistress, assembled at the Bunder, about 11-30 a.m., and embarked on board the Godavari. Some kind friends had generously provided a good Portuguese band, and this with the other elements that make a pleasant day kindly provided by the school committee enabled the party to speed along to Dhuramtor. There were refreshments for both children and guests, and it goes without saying that a most agreeable day was spent. On re-landing, the children gave three cheers for all who had contributed towards their enjoyment, and claimed a holiday to enable them to get over the fatigues of the day. The Secretary kindly gave the holiday and then wishing one another very many happy returns of the day the party broke up. The steamer was under the command of Nana, an urbane old Indian salt, who never gets out of temper. There is not a holiday-making European in Bombay who has not felt the innate and sincere courtesy of old Nana, who has been running these ferries for the past twenty years, without an accident. In any other country but apathetic India, old Nana would have had a testimonial before this to remind him, *et pour encourager les autres*, that the public has a discerning eye sometimes.

A WHITE SNIPE.—Colonel W.H. Wilson writes to the *Asian*:—Sir,—During the Christmas holidays, near the *Null*, in the Amedabad district, I shot a white snipe, a plump healthy bird, in excellent condition. He rose with a usual cry. The head and neck were white, the back white and light brown feathers, the bill and legs of a pale golden colour. I have during my 35 years' service shot thousands of snipe in this presidency but have never seen or heard of a white snipe. I should be glad to know whether it is of very rare occurrence to find a white snipe in India.

[White, or so-called white, snipe are known in India but are by no means common. We have seen two ourselves in the Calcutta Bazar.—Ed. *Asian*.]

AMUSEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

MR. EMPSON'S BENEFIT AT THE GAIETY.

WITH all the burlesques and pantomimes, never, during the present season, has so much laughter been heard in the Gaiety Theatre as was on Saturday night, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Empson, the popular and genial business-manager of the company, and for all that uproarious mirth, Mr. Empson himself accounted. Anyone seeing Mr. Empson going about the house in the course of his ordinary business, would never have imagined that in his head was such a store of wit. The programme was, as was previously announced, a variety one, the first part being of the minstrel sort. The curtain rose on as pretty a stage spectacle as one could wish to see. Mr. Stanley has certainly a remarkable eye for effect. In a semi-circle in front, sat all the ladies of the company dressed in pale-tinted costumes of different colours, but so blended as to produce a most eye-pleasing effect. Mr. Stanley, like the father of the family, sat in the centre, and officiated as interlocutor, while at either end, made up as burnt-cork negroes sat Mr. Empson himself as Bones and Mr. Boyd as Tambo. Behind sat the gentlemen of the company, above them at the back part a young lady, as Britannia, flanked on either side by representatives of the Army and Navy, the background being formed of a beautifully-painted allegorial scene representing Britain's greatness and "advance Australia." It was a magnificent picture and was lustily cheered on being revealed. To come, however, to the entertainment Mr. Empson's own performance came as a great surprise. Old "Laughter holding both his sides" was in possession of the Gaiety on Saturday night in all truth. Mr. Empson does not like to be interfered with, however. At the close of the first part a gentleman in the audience handed up a note, asking Mr. Boyd to sing "Fare you well my own Mary Ann." Mr. Boyd excused himself on the ground that he had not sung the song for a long time. Mr. Stanley insisting, Mr. Boyd resolved to try. He advanced to the footlights and had only got to the end of the second line, when Mr. Empson interfered on the ground that that was his song and no other member of the company had a right to sing it. Mr. Stanley said Mr. Boyd had been asked to sing it, and he must. Mr. Empson sat down, and the song started again. Mr. Boyd had not proceeded so far as before, when Mr. Empson again interfered, and was pacified, only by stopping the song a third time. "If that man is to be allowed to sing my songs, I will leave the company," he said. "Very well," said Mr. Stanley, "leave the company." "Give me my money, then, and I'll go." So the dispute went on until the audience began to appear uncomfortable. At last Mr. Empson, apparently mad with passion, appeared in the audience, with a gun, and, levelling it at Mr. Boyd, fired. The victim threw up his hands, groaned, and fell, while all the ladies rose from their seats screaming. Mr. Stanley rang down the act drop; a police officer in the audience, (we need mention no name) rushed through the theatre, up into a side-box and leaped on to the stage, when the curtain descended, and shut him out in front. This was what was called "Selling the house." For a time the audience did not know whether to laugh, or treat it as serious, the scene was so cleverly acted. Mr. Empson's jokes too, were all new, very smart, and every one created a peal of laughter. His songs in character were very droll, and his solo on the bones was cleverly done. A feature of the performance was the appearance of Mr. G. C. Miln in the Closet Scene from "Hamlet" with Miss Fanny Stanley as the Queen. Mr. Miln's rendering of the scene needs no comment, for we could only repeat what we said before when he played the part first in Bombay regarding his original conception of this particular portion of the sublime drama. To Miss Stanley all praise is due for the assistance she gave Mr. Miln. She has no doubt much histrionic ability, and exhibited even in the small portion she did that she has a knowledge of how the part should be portrayed. Regarding the others who contributed to the evening's entertainment all laboured hard, and did their best to make it a success, which it undoubtedly was. Mr. Empson finally sent everybody away merry by his inimitable acting in the drollest of sketches, "The Senator," the curtain descending amid a storm of laughter and applause.

MR. MILN'S SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.

Mr. Miln's reading of the great tragedy, "Othello," was attended on Saturday afternoon by a large delegation of the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, including the president, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, under whose patronage it was given; and by a numerous audience of students and lovers of Shakespeare. Mr. Miln's expository remarks, which prefaced and ran through the readings, were intensely interesting and highly appreciated, eliciting frequent and hearty applause. The actor, who began at 4 p.m. precisely, said "I regard 'Othello' as Shakespeare's most perfect play regarded from a dramatic standpoint. It is what we actors love, an eminently playable play. As we sometimes say in our craft, in the hands of good actors, it is a play that plays itself! It preserves the dramatic unities, I think, more perfectly than any other play of Shakespeare's; and in this respect compares most favorably with the best plays of modern times, those of Victorian Sardou. Its plot is simple, succinct, synthetic. It never halts; from start to finish there are no lapses—no ugly gaps, leaving either player, or hearer at a loss. The story of Othello's love, as told by himself, is one of the most perfect bits of stage oratory ever written. It is beyond the reach of criticism, or the possibility of rivalry. The pathos of the play is infinite. The jealous grief of the Moor, and the sad fate of Desdemona, form a picture which will last as long as humanity knows how to weep. If one considers the *dramatis personæ* of this play, he is instantly struck by what I may term its vitality, each of the characters lives, and lives most vitally. Othello the strong manly soldier, quick to trust, slow to doubt; Desdemona, the gentlest of Shakespeare's women who justifies the line: "O! thou weed that art so lovely fair; and smell'st so sweet that the sense *aches* at thee;" Iago, the prince of devils; Roderigo, the fop of fops; Cassio, the hearty, rollicking, fun-loving soldier; Emelia, the shrewd, good-hearted, easy virtued woman of the world; indeed every character in the play furnishes a distinct and living specimen of a positive and well-known type. Shakespeare's genius as a delineator of character must be defined as universal if judged by this play alone." Mr. Miln then proceeded to recite some of the most beautiful passages in the play, including Othello's address to the Senate, the drunken scene in which Cassio figures, the two great scenes in the third act; and concluded with the great speech which precedes the killing of Desdemona. The recitals were most heartily applauded throughout the afternoon. Mr. Miln announced that the next reading would take place on Saturday, the 23rd, under the patronage of Mr. P. M. Mehta, the president, and members of the Bombay Graduates Association. The play to be read is Macbeth.

In a note to this office Mr. Miln reque[sts] nounce that the competi[tion] pa[per] [Section 39), but] [d thus as correctly] [he contract alive] [s well as their] [5 Ex. p. 322,] [ate of the] [he 23rd J] [ras all] [plai] [Pr] [unty] [for] [and complete] [Shakespeare's plays.]

COOK'S VACATION TOURS.

ACTING promptly on the resolution of the High Court Judges to extend the hot-weather vacation, the enterprising local manager of Messrs. Cook and Son's business has arranged for 51 or 58 days' trips to London and back, and 45 or 52 days' trips to the First Cataract and back, visiting Luxor, Thebes, Philæ, and other places of interest. The London trip will provide for nineteen or twenty-two days in England. Full details are published in a pamphlet, issued by Messrs. Cook and Son, which may be had free on application.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

BREACH OF CONTRACTS FOR SEEDS OR WHEAT.

CHARLES ANTHONY BEYTT AND ANOTHER *vs.* OTTO MARTIN AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiffs claimed damages from the defendants for not shipping from 325 to 375 tons of seeds or wheat under their several shipping orders, under which the defendants engaged freight in a steamer to be supplied by the plaintiffs. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Melshmier, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Farran said:—I took time to consider my judgment in this case, not because I entertained any doubt as to what my decision ought to be; but I thought that as there can be no appeal from it, it will be more satisfactory to the parties that I should state my reasons in writing. The plaintiffs claim damages from the defendants for not shipping from 325 to 375 tons of seeds or wheat under their several shipping orders, dated respectively 13th and 17th April last, under which the defendants engaged freight in a steamer to be supplied by the plaintiffs. The shipping orders are in similar terms. The material part of them for the purpose of the present case, runs as follows:—"To the commanding officer of any first-class steamer for Marseilles. June shipment, 1891. Sir, please receive on board, from Messrs. Martin and Co.....tons seeds, wheat, &c. Goods to be alongside in time to be all taken in on or before the second day after notice that steamer is ready for cargo, otherwise difference of freight at market rate to be payable on demand as liquidated damages, to load in Princes Dock if requiried by the captain." The orders are headed "subject to safe arrival." From what I have read it will be seen that the plaintiffs undertook to have a steamer ready to receive the defendants' goods in time for June shipment, subject to safe arrival, upon which no question arises here, while the defendants undertook to have the stipulated amount of goods alongside in time to be all taken in on or before the second day after notice that the steamer was ready for cargo. On the 29th May the defendants wrote to the plaintiffs referring to the shipping orders:—"I shall thank you to let me know the probable dates of arrival and names of your said steamers." The defendants replied on the Thursday: "In reply to your memo, we will declare the name of the steamer and the position if you inform us of the description of cargo." The reply to this, if any, has not been put in. On the 3rd June, the defendants again wrote to the plaintiffs: "I beg to draw your attention to my memo of 30th ult., to which I am still without a reply. I repeatedly request you to give me such information about the position of the steamer, time of loading, as will enable me to make my arrangements." On the same day the plaintiffs sent the defendants a lithographed memo in these words:—"With reference to steamer orders for 375 tons granted you on the 13th and 17th April, we now beg to declare the s. s. County of York against the engagement. Kindly let us know the nature of the cargo you intend shipping." The blanks left for the number of tons and the name of the steamer are filled up in writing. A p. s. is added: "The steamer will be ready to load on or about the 12th inst." The County of York arrived in harbour on the 10th June and discharged her cargo in the stream, finishing on the 18th June. She had left Suez on the 22nd May, and in the ordinary course should have arrived here on the 3rd or 4th June. I do not find the explanation of the delay in the evidence. Counsel stated that it was occasioned by the steamer having had coal on board. On the 11th June the defendants wrote: "Against one of your shipping orders I intend shipping wheat. I shall, therefore, thank you to let me know which shed is to be allotted to your steamer, as my cargo is ready." There is no reply to this. On the 18th June the defendants wrote: "Referring to my several memos., you wrote me on the 4th inst., declaring steamer County of York to be ready for loading on or about the 12th inst. I accordingly made my telegraphic arrangements with my home people for immediate shipment, and undertook to send them bills of lading by to-morrow's mail. Let me further point out to you that since the 12th inst. I have been constantly making enquiries at your office about the probable date of the steamer loading, and just now I am informed that the vessel will be ready to take cargo early on the 23rd inst. I am thus compelled to ship my goods by other ready steamers in order to fulfil my contracts for prompt shipment. This is, therefore, to give you notice that, by reason of your stating that the County of York will be ready for loading on or about the 12th inst., and the steamer not taking cargo before the 23rd inst., as informed by you just now, I consider your shipping orders, dated 13th and 17th April last, as cancelled, of which please take due note." The plaintiffs replied that when they wrote stating the steamer would be ready on or about the 12th June, there was every hope that she would be ready, but that unforeseen circumstances had caused a delay, and that they must look to the defendants to fulfil their engagements. The first question which arises is, whether the defendants had a right on the 18th June to give notice that they cancelled the shipping orders. They could only do so if the plaintiffs had then broken the contract on their part. The contract gave the plaintiffs the whole of June to provide a steamer. The defendants, when the ship was still on her outward voyage, asked for information as to the probable date of the arrival of the steamer, and again for such information about the position of the steamer and time of loading as would enable them to make their arrangements. The plaintiffs, when declaring the steamer, added in a postscript that she would be ready on or about the 12th June. Had that the effect of altering the original contract and changing the plaintiffs' option to supply a steamer in June? In my judgment, plainly no. The original contract remained. The plaintiffs answered a question as to the probable date of arrival of the steamer and time of loading by saying "on or about the 12th June." The nature of the question and the vagueness of the answer show that the parties had no intention of altering the original contract and substituting a new one for it. The question and reply have not in law that operation. It was not, indeed, argued before me that they had, but I am compelled to consider the case in that aspect, because if they do not operate as a contract, there is no way in which they can operate at all. No question of deceit arises. It is not alleged that the plaintiffs' answer was made otherwise than in good faith. The case has been put on the ground of estoppal. What is the estoppal? What thing in fact have the plaintiffs intentionally declared to be true? None. That the steamer will be ready to receive cargo on the 12th June is neither a thing nor a fact, but a statement of opinion in expectation. The doctrines of estoppal has no application to it. The whole subject is treated concisely in Pollock on Contracts, pp. 505 and 507. I extract the passage having the most direct bearing upon the case before me:—"If the statement is of something to be performed in the future, it must be a declaration of the party's intention, unless it is a mere expression of opinion. But a declaration of intention made to another person in order to be acted on by that person is a promise or nothing. And if the promise is binding, the obligation laid on the utterer is an obligation by way of contract, and nothing else. Promises *de futuro*, if binding at all, must be as binding as contracts. There is no middle term possible. A statement of opinion in expectation creates as such no duty. If capable of creating any duty it is a promise. If the promise in enforceable it is a contract." Here as I have pointed out there was no contract that the steamer would be ready on the 12th June. Consequently there could be no breach of that contract by the plaintiffs there, and the defendants had no right to cancel the shipping orders on the 18th June because the steamer was not ready on the 12th. The rest of the case may be more [briefly] disposed of. The plaintiffs [did] act upon the defendants' [orders] (as they might

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE schooner Fate Issilamo, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Inhambrane, with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Cereda, 1,602 tons, Captain T. Atkenhead, cleared yesterday for False Point, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s. s. Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, 1,982 tons, Captain R Deperis, cleared yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo, Mr. F. Zeigler, and five deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla 1,072 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (7th Jan), with a cargo of timber and ten deck passengers.

THE British I S N Co's s s Rannoch, 1,172 tons, Captain T E Defaye, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from London (5th December), via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Mackinnon, 1,473 tons, Captain A Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Denton and infant, Mr and Mrs Fielding and child, Mrs Murphin and son and one deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Byculla (s)	Grier	Rangoon, Jan 7.
	Clan Mackinnon (s)	Barlow	Liverpool, Dec 19.
	Nawab (s)	Carson	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Maria Teresa (s)	Deperis	Trieste, &c.
	Cereda (s)	Atkenhead	False Point.

The sch

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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RECEIVED, a large supply of "Symphonions" with 12 Steel plate Tunes to each. Rs. 60, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, Rs. 250.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. W. SEAGER'S furniture, Piano, Robert's Billiard table, Victoria, Horse, &c, at Bombay Flour Mills, Byramjee Hall Lane, Mazagon.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 3-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION—Pictures Mounted and Framed," and sent in for Ensuing Exhibition according to the Society's Rules.—D. B. DINSHAW and Co., Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

COCA WINE.—A Boon to Men and Women who suffer from Nervous Debility. It increases the appetite and promotes the loss of vigour. Per bottle Rs. 2; per dozen Rs. 21.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street Bombay.

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HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

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REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

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TO SUB-LET.—The OFFICES on the first floor, No. 71 and 73, Apollo Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. N. P. Nathan's Sons. Immediate entry if necessary. For particulars apply to N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

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Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 18th January 1892.

To, AGA AKBAR SHAH, Sheriff of Bombay.]

SIR,—WE, the Undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, beg to request that you will be pleased to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 20TH INSTANT, at 3-30 P.M., for the purpose of passing a vote of Condolence with the ROYAL FAMILY, on the occasion of the death of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

L. G. BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
J. M. CAMPBELL.
K. T. TELANG.
M. G. TURNER.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.
FAZULBHOY VISRAM.
S. D. SASSOON.
VIZBHOOCANDAS ATMARAM.
A. F. BEAUFORT.
JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
COWASJEE JAHANGEER.
P. A. M. DE S. A. FARIA.
W. H. WILSON.
KAIKHUSHRO N. KABRAJEE, and others.

IN Accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th INSTANT, at 3-30 P.M.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 18th January 1892.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses ...cken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Warrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
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SALES BY AUCTION.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE
OF
REMAINING LOTS OF CROCKERY-WARE.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, opposite their sale room, the remaining lots of crockery ware, consisting of plates, cups and saucers, covered dishes, jars, &c.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, January 19, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.

THE latest market advices to hand by wire were chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, and our news this evening in this column is entirely of a local or financial character.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	5,18,063
,, ,, Branches...	Dec.	,,	1,61,574
Other Deposits	,,	,,	45,46,824
Government Securities	,,	,,	15,23,526
Loans ,, ...	,,	,,	10,88,209
Bills Discounted.....	Inc.	,,	9,95,899
Cash with other Banks.....	,,	,,	31,739
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec.	,,	28,70,365

The decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of 28¾ lakhs, bringing the figures down to 221½ lakhs, as shown by the Statement issued this afternoon, though considerable, is less than half the falling off disclosed by the previous week's return, and is less than might have been looked for had trade in general been less sluggish, and had the principal financial requirements at this season of the year, as represented by the Cotton crop, been more extended, with more free arrival of our principal export staple. The heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits, aggregating 45½ lakhs, is the principal cause of the reduction of the Balance; but Bills Discounted show a larger increase than they did on the Saturday preceding, and though this is more than counterbalanced by a considerable diminution in loans, the net increase in trade requirements during the week under notice may be put down at 44¼ lakhs. The Balance, however, had been helped by the realization of Government Securities to a large amount, and a material accession to Public Deposits.

COTTON.—Business in this market has dwindled down again to a few hundred bales, the only fresh purchases reported to-day being 200 bales of New Julgaum, at Rs. 153½, and 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 147-8 per candy, taken by the Mills, exporters having bought nothing whatever. The feeling has been quiet, and Broach and Bhownugger are half a rupee lower.

According to this morning's telegrams, the weather throughout the Bengal circle had become bright, with no sign of rain; but Cotton was still arriving in only small quantities at the district marts. In the Oomra circle, it looked like rain at Oomrawatti itself, and was cloudy and unseasonable at Khangaum and Jalgaum; but no rain had fallen. Arrivals were increasing at Barsee, but they were still small in most of the other districts of the Oomra circle. There is nothing fresh from the Broach and Dhellera circles, where the plants were making good progress in seasonable weather, picking having partially begun at Broach, except that in the southern portion of the Bhownugger district, the plants were suffering from cold winds.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have both been quiet in tone, with a moderate business passing in the former, and a small one in the latter; but prices are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,076	bales.
Wheat.....	18,370	cwts.
Linseed	2,517	,,
Rapeseed	787	,,
Gingelly.....	6,358	,,
Groundnuts	1,511	,,
Castorseed.....	1,013	,,

FREIGHTS.—There is now no demand, except at lower rates, which Agents are not yet inclined to accept; and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have fluctuated a good deal during the day between 1s. 4 5-16 and ⅜d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 11-32 and 13-32d. for Demand, opening at the latter rates and closing at 1s. 4 11-16 for Telegraphic and 1s. 4⅜d. for Demand. At the latter rate a fair business was done to both Banks and Houses; also at 1s. 4 13-32d. for Telegraphic, for May transfer, to a Bank; and at 1s. 4½d. for three months' sight Credits a moderate amount was placed, closing ready quotations being as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 4⅜d.	per rupee,	
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4 5-16 to 11-32d.	,,	
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-16d.	,,	
Credits do. .....1s. 4¼ to 9-16d.	,,	
Francs do. .....1·74 to 1·74¼	,,	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day in presence of the Bank of Bombay Return, and rates declined ¼ per cent., say to 106⅜ for Fours for cash, and 106½ for the February Settlement, with sellers at the quotation for account, and before closing a further drop of 1-16 per cent. was established, the cash price leaving off at 106 5-16. For the other denomination 105 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been a rather better enquiry for Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and prices have advanced in a few cases to our revised quotations. Otherwise the market has remained quiet, and with rates nearly unchanged.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Summary Suit to be Heard in Chambers.
1-92—Macfarlane E and H—Dyaram Soorey Mull vs Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suit.
31-91—Little, S, F and N—Shah Mogjee Sangjee and others vs Soni Pitamber Jesraj—Roughton and B—Part heard.
Postponed Long Causes.
212-91—In person—A pauper—Nurhurry Narrayen Mahajan vs Jankibai and another—In person. Part heard.
230-91—Payne G and S—Narayen Harri vs Bapoojee Cooverjee and another—R Skipsey. Part heard.
525-90—Little S F and N—Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy and another vs C A Turner and others—Ardaseer H and D—H and K and M E and H.
107-88—Ardaseer H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy and another—Little S F and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.
183-21—Balkrishna V and K—Poonumchund Roopajee vs Lieut S M Pighe—Payne G and S.
368-91—Thakurdas D and C—Currimbhoy Ebrahim vs Khooshall Hurridas and others—Conroy and B.
582-21—Thakurdas D and C—The Indo-China Manufacturing Co vs Jan Mahomed Cassum.
502-91—Bhaishunker and K—Govindram Maisdas vs Beharilall Chanoomull.
632-91—In person—Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Tarmahomed vs Abdool Lutiff Hajee Moosa.
633-91—Mooljee B B—Joshee Bhimjee Hurriram vs Budroodin Vuiudsurfoodin and others—K J Mantri.
673-91—Pestonjee R and K—Hajee Mirza Abass vs Hajee-Syed Mahomed Shurajee.
674-91—Biknell and M—Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Mody vs Dorabjee Merwanjee Daboo—In person.
Undefended New Long Cause.
526-91—In person—Khoja Rasid Jewraz vs Khoja Peera Ebrahim and another.
Postponed Long Causes.
446-90—Payne G and S—Dawoodbhoy Khan Mahomed vs Valibhoy Mahomedbhoy—Balkrishna V N K. Part heard.
Defended New Long Causes.
521-91—Janardhen and A—C A Turner vs Abdool Cadur Hajee Abdoola and others—T A Bland.
660-91—M H Khan—Mahomed Esmail bin Kootboodin, &c., vs Molvee Abdool Cadur Jitakur and others—Nanu and H.
Postponed Long Causes.
594-91—Bhaishunker and K—Eduljee Hormusjee Kotwall vs Furdoonjee Shapoorjee Judon—Munsookial D & J.
534-90.—Chalk, W and S—Purshotum Chintamon and others vs. Krushnarao Bavhoo and others—Little S F and N.
456-89—Balkrishna and D—Nandebai vs C A Turner and others—Manshuklal D and J—Nanu and H and Tyabjee and D.
457-89—Balkrishna and D—Nandebai vs C A Turner and others—Nanu and H and Tyabjee and D.
77-91—Little S F and N—Runchordas Vithaldas vs Gunpat rao Hemjee and others—Muljee B E.
186-91—Macfarlane E and H—Ranoojeebaboo and others vs Tookaram Ranoojee and others—Shamrao and Macfarlane E and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)
To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.
19-191—Thakurdas D and C—Gokulm Hoosen Moosaz vs Dhurumdas Assamend—Ardaseer H and D.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
256-81—Monsookial D and J—Lukmiwahoo vs Runchordass Harridas and another—Ardaseer H and D. Part heard.
239-91—Chalk, W and S—Gunputrao Sudasev vs Jaitha Rutna and others—Payne G and S.
85-91—Payne G and S—Jaitha Rutna vs Vithuldas Rumdas and others—Ardaseer H and D—(For judgment.)
231-90—Rouchfoord B—Mahomedally Jafferji vs Haskel Babajee Shamsee P.
155-91—In person—Doolub Raghowjee vs Abdool Kadur Ashajee—Conroy and B.
223-91—Shaw and K—Bamobai vs Vallibhoy Khanbhoy—(Time to be called on.)
227-91—Conroy and B—John Henry Tod and another vs Lukmidas Purshotumdas—E Wilkin.
210-91—Conroy and B—G H Todd and others vs Lukmidas Purshotum—E Wilkin.
[illegible]—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay and Persia S N Co. vs Mahomed Abdulla and others—In person and Nanu and H.
[illegible]—Fayne G and S—Virjee Dayal vs Nathoo Valjee—Khurao P.
[illegible]—Chalk, Charles A Turner vs Rahmanjee Khanbhoy and another—H D Dikshit and Payne G and S.
[illegible]—Nanu and H—Krishnarao Bapoo Telang vs Runchordas Uttamram and others—M H Khan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LEEWARNER—January 4, at 4, Howard Square, Eastbourne, the wife of William LeeWarner, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

BUTTS—December 5, at his residence, Wellington, New Zealand, John George Butts, late Major, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, aged 51 years.

MOSCARDI—December 26, at his residence, 1, Lansdown Terrace, Bath, Signor L. D. Moscardi, aged 72 years.

UPPER BURMA.

DEATH.

ATKINSON—December 25, at Pyinmana, Upper Burma, Edith Margaret, the dearly loved wife of Captain G. D. Atkinson, 1st (D. C. O.) Bombay Lancers.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1892.

THE Resolution issued last month by the Government of India upon the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service has failed to satisfy the people who are directly interested in the question. At a meeting of the Bombay branch of the European Civil Service Association last week, expression was given to strong dissatisfaction at the terms announced in the Resolution of the 4th December; and it was intimated that the agitation which led to the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee, two years ago, must be revived with a view to obtaining a more favourable decision on the points dealt with in the Resolution. What these are may be briefly indicated. The Parliamentary inquiry resulted in certain concessions, substantial and acceptable so far as they went; but they were limited in their scope, and they left a considerable section of the service with their claims unsatisfied. The Uncovenanted servants of Government secured their pension and furlough allowance in England at one and nine-pence in the rupee—a rate for which, considering the position and prospects of silver, they have reason to be devoutly thankful. Officers of fifteen years' service and upwards were permitted to count a year's furlough as service towards pension, officers of twenty-five years' service were allowed to count two years. The age at which service begins to count for pension was reduced from twenty-two years to twenty. All this was something to be grateful for; but, as was said at the Bombay meeting last week, a good deal yet remained to be done before Government could congratulate themselves upon having secured an entirely contented service. The Secretary of State, having passed orders on the Parliamentary Committee's report in the sense indicated above, held over certain further points for consideration in communication with the Government of India. The Committee had pointed out that the greater part of the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service were due to the ambiguity of the terms employed, and they recommended that in future there should be as nearly as possible a uniform scheme, which should explicitly describe the terms of pension and furlough. This allegation the Government of India repudiate. Their rules, they contend, may be elaborate and complicated; but they will not have it that they are ambiguous, however, much plain folk may misconceive them, and Parliamentary committees be puzzled by them. They plead that it is impossible to introduce one scheme of leave and pension rules applicable to all branches of the Civil Service; the search for simplicity would lead to ambiguity; nevertheless, for the sake of shortness and convenience, a condensed version of the rules relating to leave and pension is being prepared.

Then there remained the question of the obstacles in taking furlough arising from the insufficiency of the present furlough pay—a much more substantial grievance than the mere ambiguity of the regulation. The grievance of the Uncovenanted in this respect has been peculiarly one that affects the efficiency of the public service as much as it affects their own comfort. It cannot be too emphatically stated that it is at least as much to the interest of Government as to that of their European servants that the latter should take furlough with sufficient frequency; for it is distinctly a bad thing for the public service that it should include men in a responsible position who go on working year after year without taking rest, because their furlough allowances are too small to permit them to go home. Lord Cross appeared to have thought, when he made an exception in the case of officers whose health may have broken down in India, and who are ordered by a medical board to seek the restoration of their health in a temperate climate that he was doing a very generous thing. But a furlough system which is considerate only to those who have broken down is a bad system, and is calculated to defeat its own ends. Furlough, to serve its purpose best, should be resorted to before and not after people have broken down, and the officers who derive most advantage from it for themselves, and indirectly for Government, are those who go home in good health. With all respects to Lord Cross he has utterly misunderstood this part of the question, and has given a ruling upon it which must be deemed to be unfortunate from the point of view of the public interest no less than from that of the convenience and comfort of the servants of Government. "Such officers," the Secretary of State writes—meaning those who are ordered home on their health breaking down—"have no option in the matter; and it is reasonable to allow them such a moderate amount of pay as may enable them to avail themselves of the leave ordered for them." To meet these cases Lord Cross is willing to grant a minimum leave allowance of £200 a year, or 75 per cent. of the last salary in India, whichever of the two sums may be less. But the Secretary of State distinctly lays it down that the present furlough rates are sufficiently liberal, and that no addition need be made to them. The meaning of this is that until an Uncovenanted officer has broken down in health he shall not be entitled to a minimum furlough allowance; if he wishes to qualify for furlough on terms on which he can keep body and soul together, his only way of so qualifying will be to allow himself to run down until he is sick enough to be sent home on medical certificate. The minimum that is given, moreover, is delusive, and practically makes the concession useless and inoperative. One of the aggrieved officials, in an indignant letter on the subject, assures us that it will not affect one in a thousand of the Uncovenanted Service, as it will be only rarely that an officer whose ordinary furlough allowances under present rules would not exceed Lord Cross's minimum will be invalided to Europe. Looking at the question primarily as one that concerns the efficiency of the service, and only in a secondary sense as a service grievance, we readily endorse the demand of the Bombay Committee for the grant of a minimum furlough allowance irrespective of medical certificate, for it simply comes to this—that furlough shall serve to keep Uncovenanted officials in a state of health in which they shall be able to perform their duties, and not merely to save them from death when *in extremis*.

The wide gulf that separates the Covenanted from the Uncovenanted services in India, therefore, remains unbridged. Sir John Gorst has apologised for the difference of treatment of the two services by an argument which no one who knows what the one and the other is doing would acknowledge to be just. If some gentlemen, he once argued, who prefer the wider and easier gate of the Uncovenanted Service to the narrower and more difficult are initiated by the Covenanted Service to the Indian public service they had no right to complain that they were treated upon different terms from those who were Covenanted servants. This, of course, is a most disingenuous way of putting the matter. No one asks for equality of treatment for the two services, but everyone asks for equity, which is quite a different matter. The splendid emoluments of the Indian Civilian are well earned; they represent money well laid out, and there is no question of bringing the pay of even the more distinguished and responsible of his Uncovenanted brethren to the same level as his. The question is whether the Government, having for reasons of their own recruited the Uncovenanted Service with Europeans who are assumed to be able to do work which natives of India cannot do, or cannot do as well, one behaving equitably to these latter in applying to them furlough rules passed on the supposition that the European in India needs no more furlough than a native of the country, and that the holiday in Europe which is indispensable to the Covenanted civilian is not indispensable to the Uncovenanted. The claims of the two branches of the service to pay and their claims to furlough rest upon an entirely different basis. The pay distinctions, so far as they correspond to distinctions in the nature and value and the responsibility of their work, are ~~equitable~~ and necessary. But there is no distinction between the two classes when it comes to be a question of granting furlough often enough, and long enough, and upon terms liberal enough, to enable every European servant of the Government of India to keep in health and strength, and to be as efficient an instrument as is obtainable for the performance of his duties, no matter whether he is Covenanted or Uncovenanted. It is because the present rules treat the Uncovenanted officer as an Asiatic, and ignore the considerations of health, of family, and professional efficiency in regard to which he is on the same footing as his Covenanted brother that they are so glaringly inequitable. Lord Mayo strenuously resisted the idea of making a substantial difference in the leave rules between European-born Uncovenanted servants appointed in India and civilians appointed in England, and he resisted it in the interest not of equity alone, but of administrative efficiency. The Uncovenanted Service may be sure that for that reason at all events they will have the sympathy of the public with them in agitating for a fuller redress of their grievances.

MR. ERNEST HART, in the *Nineteenth Century*, has an article which he entitles "Hypnotism and Humbug," the purport of it is to prove that these two are convertible terms. This he succeeds in doing pretty clearly, and gives a decidedly satisfactory solution of the "mysteries" which have proved so profitable to those who claim an acquaintance with occult science, and which seem likely to continue a source of profit to *gobemouches*, quacks, and showmen for some time yet to come. His own success in "mesmerism" had been so marked, that Mr. Hart would have followed eminent precedent if he had cultivated the art—if he will allow the application of this term—and filled his pocket as many a less scrupulous man has done. But he washes his hands of the whole business and makes a plain statement without fear or favour. There is no difficulty whatever in producing what we call not very accurately artificial sleep, and it is this which constitutes the sum and substance of the mesmerists' or hypnotists' craft. Very early in life Mr. Hart was brought into contact with Dr. Elliotson, a well-known physician "who was victimised by two characteristic specimens of the kind of hysterical impostors who delight in deceiving investigators of mesmerism, hypnotism, mesmerism, and the like, and whose great object is to become either centres of interest and notoriety or to make money for themselves." They made him believe that when he had thrown them into what was called mesmeric-sleep they could read letters placed in a sealed envelope on the surface of their bodies, their eyes being previously carefully bandaged. The trick was exposed, and Dr. Elliotson retiring from University College Hospital devoted the rest of his life to the endeavour to employ "induced sleep" as a curative agent. He succeeded in giving a relative of Mr. Hart's peaceful nights, and this naturally set the latter to test his methods. But almost his first experiment was attended with a degree of danger to himself that he must have wished he had let it alone. Two friends, one of them now a member of the present Government, accompanied a lady who expressed incredulity as to his power to induce sleep visited his rooms. She was put to sleep so soundly, and so prolonged was her slumber that she was only with difficulty aroused, her gait was tottering, and she had to be supported on either side when she left. These conditions being observed were reported by an unfriendly official with very hostile suggestions, and a solemn admonition followed. His further experiments went to show that the condition induced partook sometimes of the character of ordinary sleep, sometimes of cataleptic trance, of waking somnambulism; that the persons acted on were very much under the influence of suggestion, could be made to do and say all sorts of strange and ridiculous things, to reply to questions in which they revealed various secrets, to obey commands which they would at any other time and under any other circumstances be very unwilling to yield, to perform acts which were senseless and even dangerous—all this without consciousness at the time or without memory afterwards. Here, therefore, is a certain justification of the Belgian determination to suppress the practice of what is termed hypnotism. In the hands of unscrupulous men there is the possibility of much mischief being effected. But applied to purposes such as the alleviation of pain, the induction of sleep is quite another matter. The sleep is not induced either through animal magnetism, electric fluid, electro-biology, human automatism, or hypnotic suggestion. It is purely subjective. These misnomers are, Mr. Hart declares, but examples of that tendency which Voltaire satirises when he speaks of the tendency of mystics and charlatans to consecrate their ignorance, and impose its conclusions upon others by giving a name which has no meaning to phenomena which they do not understand—the jargon invented to conceal ignorance. In support of this contention he has many experiences to quote. The sleep, he demonstrates, is independent of passes or gestures, it has no relation to the "operator's" will. The induction of sleep he lucidly explains; the actions are but the effect of reflex action. Ideas arising in the mind of the subject are sufficient to influence the circulation in the brain of the person operated on, or to leave the consciousness partially affected, and the person in whom sleep, coma, or hallucination is produced subject to the will of others and incapable of exercising his own. The upper brain of the subject becomes more or less completely bloodless and its functions in abeyance. As to the power of clairvoyance, prediction of future events, insight into hidden things, and the development of new powers often attributed to somnambulists and hypnotics Mr. Hart disposes of them in one word—imposture—imposture—imposture! Coming as Mr. Hart's article does so closely on the heels of Mr. Stead's great mass of hypnotic and clairvoyant stories, it will be read with enhanced interest; the only pity is that it was not written thereafter and directed to the explanation of some of the remarkable phenomena which are all so carefully authenticated.

SIR CHARLES DILKE girds very impartially at Lord Salisbury for his foreign policy, and at Mr. Gladstone for his loudly-expressed approval of it. He complains that the Liberal leader has stifled all Liberal criticism of a policy which, while free from the Jingo virus, is still, he contends, open to serious objection. His main argument is that Lord Salisbury, without securing a binding engagement with the Triple Alliance to go to war with France or Russia if either of those Powers were to attack Great Britain, has so played up to Germany, that Russia and France, the only two Powers which can injure British interests, have come together and may imperil our maritime trade on the one hand, or our Indian frontier on the other. This is the theme of Sir Charles's article in the current *Fortnightly Review*; but we refer to it at present simply to show the grounds upon which he indicts the Foreign Minister on three distinct counts. First, that the British Protectorate of all Zanzibar—the island and the adjacent African coast where Anglo-Hindu communities had settled and traded—was converted into a reduced protectorate of the small Island of Zanzibar only, the more valuable continental territory being handed over to the Germans. Secondly, that British interests were sacrificed in Madagascar to the French by surrendering to the latter the liberties of the Hova nation, which were not ours to give up. The writer urges the British Missionaries in Madgascar—those of the Church of England, the Congregationalists, and the Society of Friends—to exert their political influence in England and the United States to resist the consequences of this surrender—an appeal, the force of which is somewhat weakened by the disclaimer of any desire to see the Hovas incited to a struggle with a Power which is certain in the long run to prove too strong for them. The third count in the indictment is that Lord Salisbury has not acted justly towards the Newfoundland Colonists nor with firmness towards France. There is a further grievance—that Heligoland should have been given up to the Germans, to whom it is of immense strategic value, for nothing, or next to nothing. But this instance of the readiness to oblige Germany imputed to Lord Salisbury is adduced simply as an illustration of the kind of diplomacy which gave Germany, for nothing, the best part of the African Coast, "and then made ourselves the catspaw of the Germans to cram the new arrangement down the throat of France." We assisted in, he goes on to say, or we looked on at bombardments and blockades which ruined our Indian traders, and then establishing on the island only a protectorate (which on island and continent alike we had enjoyed in practice) and we bought the consent of France thereto by recognising in her a "fraudulent" protectorate of Madagascar. The key to all this weakness, Sir Charles sees in our position in Egypt, which alienates France and places us under the necessity of procuring the countenance of Germany at any price. But since we have not secured a definite treaty—and no Parliament would sanction or approve such a treaty—we do not really obtain what we seek when making undue concessions to Germany. The policy which Sir Charles Dilke would like to see adopted—is that of bringing about a maritime neutral league with Italy, if that Power would detach herself from the Central Powers. This change in the political situation might be effected by the good offices of England in obtaining from France guarantees against any action detrimental to Italian interests. The suggestion is ingenious, but Sir Charles himself is not sanguine that Lord Rosebery, most cautious of men, would give it effect; he will probably endeavour to maintain a strict neutrality—which Sir Charles hints would be dangerous. In the present year, the French are to have 30 ironclads ready for immediate service, against 31 of ours. This consideration makes for more ships, and the further expenditure which the increase in their number must entail.

A MEETING of urgency was held yesterday by the Bombay Corporation under the presidency of Mr. George Cotton, when a resolution of condolence was forwarded by telegraph to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales expressing the sorrow of the City of Bombay at the heavy bereavement experienced in the lam

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The body of the Duke of Clarence will be taken by train from Sandringham direct to Datchet on Wednesday morning, and from thence on a gun-carriage, accompanied by a large military cortege, to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, troops lining the streets. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock.

Her Majesty the Queen remains at Osborne under the advice of her doctors.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS IN THE CITY ON WEDNESDAY.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Stock Exchange will be closed on Wednesday on the occasion of the funeral of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The appointment of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, as British Ambassador at Madrid, is officially announced.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

A despatch from Singapore states that a strong stockade raised by the Malay rebels on the Bentong river has stopped the advance of the forces sent by the British Resident at Pahang. A gun has been sent from Singapore to assist the forces in attacking the rebels.

FURTHER VICTIMS TO THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

Mr. Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain of the City of London, and his wife have succumbed to an attack of influenza.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The deaths are announced of Lord Abinger, C.B., and Rear-Admiral Edward Kelly.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi on the 15th idem.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.).

POONA, JAN. 18.

As a scarcity of water has been apprehended in some of the villages of Islampur and Khanepur taluka of the Satara district, the Subordinate Judge's Court will remove from Vitta to Kadegaum.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

Mr. Reid, the Commissioner, examined the state of the crops in some of the villages of the Poona district, and expressed his opinion that there will be no famine at present in those villages.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.

Pestonjee Jamsetjee Davur who, on 4th January, absconded from Bombay with Rs. 5,000 in currency notes from the Bank in payment of a cheque for Rs. 6,100, he was entrusted with by a shroff in the Accountant General's Office for being cashed, was arrested at the village in the Malsiras taluka of Sholapur by Syed Ismail Beg, Jamadar of the Poona police, with about four thousand rupees worth of currency notes in his possession. He has now been brought to Poona. While in Poona the accused squandered away large sums of money, for which enquiries are being made. After leaving Poona the accused went to Rajwadi, and from thence to Satara Road station, and thence to the village where he was arrested. The accused had changed his apparel and put on the *puggree* and *dhoti* of his confederate Bapoo, a Hindu, and passed himself off as a Bhattia. He will be sent to Bombay to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Sanford, Inspector-General of Military Works in India, and Colonel Blood, Commandant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, at Roorkee, are expected to arrive to-morrow, and will be the guests of his Excellency Sir George Greaves at Dhanowrie.

Major Bowyer, R.E., Assistant Adjutant-General, R.E., and Secretary of the Defence Committee Simla; and Major Wilkinson, Commandant of the Madras Sappers and Miners, at Bangalore are also expected to arrive here to-day. There will be an unusually large gathering of Royal Engineer officers at Camp, besides several of the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

CONFERENCE OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

It is understood that a conference of Royal Engineers officers will assemble shortly in camp, for the purpose of considering some important questions concerning the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

COLONEL LE MESURIER.

Colonel Le Mesurier who was recently the head of the Public Works Department in Mysore, is also expected here shortly.

A CASE OF DEFAMATION.

The case of defamation against Bhaskar Sahasrabudhe, by Yeshwantrao Borkar, Sheristedar of the Superintendent of the Konkan Revenue Survey, for writing a letter to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, alleging that the complainant received bribes, was resumed at the City Magistrate's Court. The defendant, on being examined, stated that he wrote the letter complained of on receiving petitions from the subordinates of the Survey Department, that they could not obtain promotion without bribing the defendant, and refused to give the names of the persons who sent the petition.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE S. S. LINDULLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

Enquiry into the Lindula accident commenced to-day. Medical evidence failed to connect the death of the men with the explosion of gunpowder. The evidence of the Khallasis seemed to point to the explosion of foul gas, which got ignited by a lantern carried by one of the men. The original idea of the gunpowder explosion is apparently erroneous Enquiry is pending.

Two more men died to-day from the effects of the explosion.

THE BURNING OF JUTE ON THE S. S. BROOM HALL.

At the enquiry into the burning cargo of jute of the s.s. Broom Hall held to-day, the Captain, officers, and crew spoke to the facts already published. None could throw any light on the origin of the fire. The cook of the vessel who was to-day prosecuted by the Police Court for desertion and abusing the Captain, examined as a witness at the enquiry, persisted in stating that he saw the Captain [illegible] below, on the afternoon the fire [illegible] his asseveration was flatly denied by [illegible] and was uncorroborated by any one.

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

A public meeting of sympathy came off at the Town Hall this evening, Sir Charles Elliott being in the chair. The first resolution was that Bengal heard with profound sorrow the early lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and desire humbly to approach her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with expressions of heartfelt sympathy, and loyal condolence for grief which his untimely death has caused. The following Resolutions to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales were accepted and adopted.

In the petition to H. M. the Queen it was hoped that the manifestation of loyalty would mitigate, in some degree, the grief in which she has been for the past few days plunged. His Royal Highness's recent visit to India gave opportunities of observing those qualities which endeared him to all, and inspired the brightest hopes for the future. Speaking for the metropolis of India and Bengal, the sorrow enhanced by the fact of the approaching marriage, words fail to heal such wounds, but hope that the fresh proofs of affection and loyalty evoked might strengthen and help to bear this overwhelming affliction.

The address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales stated that with deepest sorrow they heard the sudden and crushing blow, and desired to express the respectful and earnest sympathy of the people of Calcutta and Bengal. The recollection of his Royal Highness's visit, sixteen years ago, was still fresh in their memory; but two short years since they had the privilege of welcoming the son. A few weeks ago they were rejoiced to hear of the contemplated union, which would ensure his personal happiness and satisfaction to all subjects. Now they mourned his loss, and the destruction of all those hopes, and trusted that the fact that the grief has been shared throughout the Empire might console in affliction.

The next resolution empowered certain persons to sign addresses. Among the signatories was the Lieutenant-Governor, and leading native noblemen, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Chief Justice, the Chairman of the Municipality, presidents of all mercantile bodies, associations, and institutions, the Bar, the medical faculty, as well as various foreign communities, and the press. There was a large attendance; and the proceedings marked a complete unanimity.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

At a meeting held by the Municipality this morning a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with her Majesty and their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales in their bereavement which was conveyed by a telegram.

Sir John Edge, the Chief Justice, will preside at a meeting to-morrow afternoon, to be held in the Kushru Bagh.

MADRAS, JAN. 18.

All Government offices will be closed on Wednesday. The marchants and tradesmen have also decided to close.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SURAT, JAN. 18.

On the invitation of Mir Ghulambaba Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of the city and district of Surat was held in the Municipal Hall this evening, when the following resolutions were passed on the motion of Seth Dwarkadas Lallubhai. Mir Ghulambaba Khan Bahadur was voted to the chair, and the chairman pathetically explained the object of the meeting. On the motion of Mr. Dadyset, barrister-at-law, seconded by Rao Bahadur Makandrai Maniram, it was unanimously resolved that this meeting records its deep sense of grief for the exceedingly lamentable and premature death of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and its heartfelt sympathy for the heavy affliction that has befallen her Majesty the Queen-Empress, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess May of Teck, and the royal family, by his death. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai proposed and Rao Saheb Madhavram Balwachram seconded that this meeting records that grief and sympathy have been deeply and widely felt both by the inhabitants of the city and district of Surat. On the motion of Mr. Nanu Mian B. Shaik, seconded by Mr. Edalji Khurshedji Modi, it was further resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be communicated to his Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council by the president. With a vote of thanks proposed by Khan Bahadur Dr. Dossabhoy, and seconded by Mr. Umedram Mitharam to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

SHOLAPORE CITY, JAN. 18.

At a special public meeting of the People's Association held in the library hall this evening, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Deshmukh resolutions were unanimously passed expressing deep condolence, the whole audience standing, for the sudden and untimely death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, to express the grief of the community and their sympathy with the Royal Family in their bereavement.

AKOLA, JAN. 18.

Dustur Bymanji, C.I.E., and Rao Saheb Deorao, called a meeting of leaders, when it was resolved that a public meeting of the district people be convened to express sympathy with the Queen-Empress and the Royal family on the sad bereavement on the morning of the 20th instant.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL N.-W. P.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

Mr. K. J. Badshah, Postmaster-General, N.-W. P., goes on furlough shortly for a year and nine months.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE AND THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

Sir Roper Lethbridge breaks his journey at Allahabad next Wednesday and Tuesday to converse with the local committee over the affairs of the Uncovenanted Service.

THE WHEELER COMMISSION.

Mr. Kaye, of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. Burdett, Judicial Commissioner, at Lucknow, are likely to be the members of a commission to be appointed immediately to determine the personal issue raised by the High Courts on recent reflections on Mr. P. C. Wheeler, Judge of Jaunpur, he having appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor to be allowed an opportunity of clearing his character.

THE GILGIT TELEGRAPH SURVEY.

Mr. Olpherts, the Telegraph Officer, has returned to Srinagar after examining the route for the extension of the wire through to Gilgit, and will probably be summoned to Calcutta to consult with Mr. Brookes, Director-General of Telegraphs, regarding the construction of the line next summer.

THE LATE PUNDIT AJOODHIANATH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, JAN. 18.

An influential meeting of the Bhusawal general public was held yesterday—president Dr. daGama—when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—That this Standing Congress Committee expresses their deep regret at the premature and sudden death of the Honorable Pundit Ajoodhianath, and places on record the irreparable loss the country in general has sustained. It fully appreciates the invaluable assistance rendered to the national cause by the deceased gentleman and resolved sending a letter of condolence to his bereaved relatives.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, JAN. 18.

A somewhat difficult task was given to General Boyce Combe to-day, i.e., to endeavour to penetrate with his Cavalry Brigade a line of infantry outposts covering the position of the Northern Army. The regiments engaged in field-firing were the 2nd Lancers, the 3rd Cavalry, the 4th Poona Horse, which rendezvous south of Nala Lohogaon-road, at nine o'clock. At 9-30 information was received by the Cavalry Commander that he had three Infantry picquets in front placed in rocky positions about 1,200 yards south of the enemy's position. The 2nd Lancers were directed to push forward up the Dhanowri Nala through the village, which was supposed for the purposes of this operation non-existent. Accordingly, the attack was carried out by three squadrons dismounted, one squadron remaining in support. This in reality was a feint, under cover of which three squadrons of the Poona Horse attacked the right picquet, while the 3rd Cavalry made a demonstrati on on the enemy's right flank. The Poona Horse having attacked and rushed the right picquet were unable to advance, but hung on to the position, while the 3rd Cavalry was brought up to attack the central post. This being taken and the enemy in full retreat, six squadrons were pushed a short way into the enemy's position; but had to retire at once. The result of the field-firing was satisfactory.

In consequence of the funeral of the late Prince having been fixed for the 20th a Bombay Army Order has been issued directing all manœuvres and operations to be suspended. The Army Headquarters offices will also be closed.

The Artillery field-firing takes place to-morrow at 9-30.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

As it was considered desirable that the Convocation of the University for conferring Degrees should be adjourned till after the funeral of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the meeting which was was fixed for this afternoon has, by order of the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, been adjourned to Friday, the 22nd inst.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Up to 5 p. m. yesterday, the latest time appointed, the following nominations of candidates for election as Councillors by the rate-payers of the City on Monday, the 25th inst., were received by the Municipal Commissioner —

Fort Ward, six seats.—Messrs. D. E. Vacha, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, J. R. Duxbury, Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Dr. Nanabhoy Nowrojee Katrak, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, and Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal.

Mandvie Ward, eight seats.—Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. A. M. Dhurumsey, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Rahimtoola Khairaz, R. M. Sayani, Vithalrao Krishnajee Oondekur, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and Dr. Rustomjee N. R. Ranina.

Bhuleshwur Ward, eight seats.—Mr. Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Kursondas Chubildas, N. B. Suntook, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Jugmohundas Vandravandas, Dr. Jumnadas Premchund, Messrs. Shamrao Manickjee Rele, Tribhowundas Vurjeevundas, and Budroodin bin Abdoola Koor.

Girgaum Ward, five seats.—Mr. Jamsetjee Palonjee Kapadia, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Mr. Sunderrao Dinanath Khote, Dr. Ardesir Dadabhoy Mody, Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, and Dr. Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Setna.

Byculla Ward, five seats.—Messrs. Nursingrao Sewjee, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Bisnee, Jaya Karadi Lingoo, Rai Bahadur Luxmon Sing, and Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram.

Parel Ward, two seats.—Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Wadia and Bhugwandas Narotumdas.

Mahim Ward, two seats.—Mr. Pranjeevandas Cullandas and Dr. D. A. De Monte.

The number of seats in the last two wards being equal to the number of candidates, the latter will be declared duly elected; and the polling on the 25th inst. will take place in the first five wards only.

INVACCINATION OF LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There lately came under my notice a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* for November 21, in which I carefully perused Mr. Tebb's letter touching vaccination and leprosy, and your own temperate remarks upon the same.

Yet I cannot help thinking that posterity will find a truer bill in Mr. Tebb's startling indictment than your editorial comment seems to imply.

To begin with, it is beyond dispute that the baleful scourge of leprosy is inoculable; many and certain were the indexes registering that fact before the discovery of the *bacillous leprae*, or the malign germ, whose invasion of the tissues is coeval with incipient decay. That much is certain; so far we are in the domain of absolute fact; then pray do let me ask your intelligent readers what can ensue but a dissemination of leprosy in a community (bearing the taint in whatever degree) living under a system of universal vaccination which is no other than inoculation?

We may, if you please, waive the question of increase of leprosy in India; yet, there can be no question as to its presence in your community, and that malefic presence is not confined to any one race or caste. Now let us take an analogical lesson from England. No vaccinator you will say would willingly convey into pure blood the seeds of leprosy: no vaccinator I reply, would willingly import into untainted families the germs of syphilis; yet this has been done at home in numerous instances, *vide Encyclopedia Britannica*, New Edition: The lymph supply is drawn from infants often before the taint of inherent syphilis is made manifest; we know something now of the incredibly tenacious vitality of the malignant microbe; and as with syphilis so with leprosy; when subjected to the same lines they are squared by the same rule. All this, I think, is manifest to the popular mind, and needs no technical confirmation, but should that be thought wanting we may have it from a striking consensus of professional evidence. That illustrious London Surgeon, Garth Wilkinson, says:—"A race with more or less leprosy in it must, by being all virused one from another, tend to propagate the morbid poisons of all to each and each to all." Dr. A. M. Brown, author of a recent exhaustive work on "Leprosy in Its Contagio-Syphilitic and Vaccinal Aspect," says:—"The fact of leprosy being communicable by inoculation is clearly shown by evidence to be beyond cavil or question. [illegible] men, seriously interested in their profession, will [illegible] to see this are unfortunate, and their position must [illegible] charitably attributed to indifference to the whole question of leprosy, or a dread of the overthrow of some pathological doctrine to which they are practically pledged."

The latter part of this last quotation means a great deal. It is possible that the members of the "Leprosy Investigation Committee" have been chosen from those who are "practically pledged" to the inoculation or vaccination theory.

Just as three-fourths of the "Royal Commission on Vaccination" sitting in this country year after year are pledged supporters of the practice they are called upon to investigate; yet, at this great disadvantage, will the result of this Commission shake the world in the faith fathered by Edward Jenner. The evidence before a Parliamentary Commission in London of Dr. R. H. Bakewell, Vaccinator General of Trinidad, so far back in 1871, leaves no loophole of doubt as to the dread connection between vaccination and leprosy in its worst form. It is a terrible thought for Christian civilization to consider, that after the lapse of so many years since that warning, a whole school should (save one) be swept away in Honolulu (Hawaii) by one fell stroke of leprous vaccination.

Lord Bacon left his memory "to posterity and foreign nations."

Mr. Tebb has done a great work to be presently and universally acknowledged.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS CRAGOE, F.R.G.S.

Sunset House, Truro, England, Dec. 30, 1891.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Our London correspondent, writing on January 1, says: Besides the usual worries of the season's letter-writing, present-giving, and pudding-eating, which the last few days have entailed, we are affected with the plague of Egyptian darkness, so called, before London deservedly claimed the monopoly of pea-soup fog manufacture. For five days we have not seen the sky, the earth, the trees, the houses, our neighbours' faces, even our own except through a musky dingy veil. Under such circumstances it is a rather hard task to be merry. With our lips chapped and frost-bitten, and more inclined to sneer and pout than smile, it is not easy to interchange sweet greetings. It is not easy with our eyes bleary from smoke and smut, to beam with benevolence not only on our friends but on the passing stranger; nor is it easy to extend numb and chilblainy hands to be wrung agonizingly hard in the interests of good fellowship. It is not easy, but it must be done—it is *de rigueur*; and to modern ears, much louder are the dictates of conventionality than the echo of the Seraph's song "Peace on earth, good-will towards men." As Augustin Filon says: "Il ya des minutes ou les gens due monde ne reculerait pas devant un crime, mais ou il reculent devant une inconvenance."

"The Pearl Mystery," which occupied public attention last week, very clearly exemplifies this fact. The conventional demands of the smart society in which Miss Elliot moved had to be supplied, and she did not recoil from the crime of robbing her cousin and hostess of jewels that were not only of intrinsic, but of sentimental value in her friend's eyes. Again, rather than depart at the termination of her visit without feeing the servants as conventionality demands, Miss Elliott calmly borrowed money from the woman whom she was in the act of robbing. It is often said that fact is stranger than fiction, but it is seldom that fiction is so completely thrown into the shade by reality as in the two great cases which have been concluded lately by verdicts against the young lady-plaintiffs. In the first story we had as principal lady—one can't call her a heroine—a woman Ibsenesque in the refinement of her aggravating tyrannies; in the second a young lady of fashion and fortune if not of quite the highest social position, for a parallel to whose villainies we might search even detective stories in vain. Miss Ethel Elliot (Mrs. Osborne) whose name is in every mouth, was, as far as appears, a young lady like the hundreds of other girls of good position in West End, London, and wanted for nothing of the ordinary luxuries of her class. But she had a soul above the petty calculations that are necessary for even the most wealthy in order to make both ends meet. And it came to pass, that when she became engaged to Captain Osborne, not only did her ends not meet, but she had not the wherewithal to buy such a trousseau as a smart young lady should have. Then she went on a visit to her cousin, during the course of which she was shown the secret drawer in a table, where unknown to all but her and four others were kept the beautiful pearls which Mrs. Hargreave had lately inherited. The temptation was too strong for Miss Elliot to resist, and when she left Mrs. Hargreaves the card-board box containing the pearls was among her luggage. How she disposed of the jewels, and how with the madness that usually is found in the acutest criminals, she exchanged the proceeds £550 in gold, which was safe not to be identified, for the bank-notes by which she was traced, is the talk of the hour. In a three-volume novel the discovery of the robbery by such a mistaken act on the part of the thief would have been considered weak and overdrawn. No woman in her senses, we should say, would be so mad as to take notes in exchange for gold. Fact is in this case stranger than fiction. Mrs. Osborne, with as wide-awake a mind, and as cool a hand as any often-convicted criminal, made the one mistake she ought not to have made, and to-day she is a convicted thief and perjurer, flying from the warrant which has been issued for her arrest.

What a moral might be pointed from these two stories of educated women by the opponents of women's rights and of advanced female education. Happily for the interests of female education there have been as strong instances of depravity of morals in every age since the world began, so that neither board nor high schools, Girton, Newnham, nor Lady Margaret Hall, can be credited with the faults and failings of erring womankind. If the blame is to be laid anywhere, it is on heredity; it is so much more satisfactory to hold our ancestors accountable than to believe evil of our own generation.

If the records in the daily papers do not supply quite enough thrilling horrors for Christmas time, a book brought out by Messrs. Skeffington in a shilling shocker form, will amply make up the deficit. The story of Madame Ponowski told by Miss Mary Russell is calculated to make even the hardiest heart quiver. It tells of a woman of the greatest fascinations and a strong predilection for phrenology who combined the pleasures of life and the interests of science in a most gruesome manner. A lover decoyed into her private apartments, is left alone for a minute or two, which he employs in investigating the secrets of a cabinet, and finds a choice collection of the heads of his lady-love's victims arranged in order with a vacant space, which he conjectures has been left for his own. How he manages to escape adding his cranium to her collection of phrenological subjects, is worth reading. The story is well told, and those who like to be harrowed will find it thoroughly suitable for the purpose. Another story which has been dramatised and successfully played under the title of "White Roses" is also in the same volume.

Lest the grim stories of this week should shake your faith in the worth of life when life is so illused, here is an answer by Mr. Alfred Austin to the question "Is life worth living?"

Is life worth living? Yes so long
As there is wrong to right,
Wail of the weak against the strong
Or tyranny to fight;

Long as there lingers gloom to chase
Or streaming tear to dry,
One kindred woe, one sorrowing face
That smiles as we draw nigh.

Long as the tale of anguish swells
The heart and lids grow wet
And at the sound of Christmas bells
We pardon and forget;

So long as Faith with freedom reigns,
And loyal Hope survives,
And gracious Charity remains
To leaven lowly lives;

While there is one untrodden tract
For intellect or will,
And men are free to think and act,
Life is worth living still."

The programme of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts includes the following papers:—"[illegible]n-Shan to the Pamirs: Experiences [illegible]o-Chinese Frontier," by Mr. Herbert [illegible]lo-China," by Lord Lamington; [illegible]tion and the International Congress [illegible] Sir William Moore; "The Opium [illegible] G. H. M. Batten; "The Agricul[illegible]," by Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker; "Agricultural Credit in India," [illegible]; and "The Indian Census [illegible]aines, the able Chief Census [illegible]

[illegible]ter visitor," who in the [illegible]ommenced to give his [illegible]der Tewfik," is Mr. [illegible]tor to that journal. [illegible]lth, which obliges [illegible]s written a great deal on [illegible]

GENERAL W[illegible] whose death is reported, ser[illegible]39-40; with detachment of t[illegible]try under Captain Smee, at [illegible]anghar. He served in the [illegible]ith the Persian Expeditions [illegible] with Clasp). He served w[illegible]t the Taepings near Shangh[illegible]tack and capture of the en[illegible]us. 4th April; commanded [illegible]ed Kahding when invested by [illegible]h at the storming and re[illegible] October 1862 (Medal).

THE DEATH OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation met yesterday afternoon, and passed a resolution of sympathy with her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Corporation then adjourned as a mark of respect to Thursday next.

The President, Mr. G. Cotton, occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir D. Mody, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Eduljı Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Mr. Fazalbhoy Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, T. B. Kirkham, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, H. M. Phipson, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

The Municipal Commissioner said: Mr. President,—I rise in pursuance of the desire expressed by yourself to ask the Corporation to allow to be taken up as urgent business the question of the steps, which it is necessary to take in consequence of the calamitous intelligence, which we received a few days ago, of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. I should have felt it my duty in any case to bring this matter before you; but I now do so, Mr. President, in pursuance of your desire, and I find that the feeling of the members of the Corporation is universal; that it is impossible to proceed with the transaction of other business until this solemn and painful duty has been undertaken, and the only means of undertaking it under the laws and rules by which we are governed is by taking it up as urgent business as I have proposed. Little did any of us imagine when last Thursday we separated somewhat earlier than usual in order to resort (many of us) to a scene of festivity and entertainment, that at that moment, the young Prince, who was the heir of such a vast Empire and the centre of the hopes of so many millions of people was no longer living on earth, but had passed through those gates through which all mortality, must go and through which none may return. There is a beautiful and touching verse in our Christian Bible, which describes the behaviour of certain friends who assembled round the bereaved patriarch, which says, "They sat down seven days and seven nights, but none spake a word unto him for they saw that his grief was very great." We must all feel that no words can possibly stanch altogether such a wound as has been inflicted upon the Royal family, but at the same time I think, we must all be sure, that to the bereaved Prince and Princess of Wales and to our honoured Sovereign, it must be some comfort and consolation to know that the hearts of the citizens of this great city go out to them in their sorrow, through you, the representative—their only representative—of those citizens. Therefore, sir, I feel quite sure, that not only will the Corporation readily adopt my proposal that this subject should be taken up as urgent business, but that they would, with one voice, have blamed, and justly blamed, me if I had not brought it forward.

The President said: It is our duty to express our profound sympathy with her Most Gracious Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Mary of Teck, who must suffer very deeply indeed the terrible bereavement that has befallen them. I think there are times when we cannot with words give expression to our feelings, and when it is almost better, perhaps, that our words should be very few. This calamity we little expected a week ago, that the young and handsome Prince who was two years ago received in our midst, should be carried away so quickly; in fact, you can hardly now realise that it is true. I will not detain you longer but request you to signify your approval of the course to be taken, and then request Mr. Geary, who was President of the Corporation at the time when Prince Albert visited our country, to move a resolution.

The Corporation unanimously agreed to consider the proposal as an urgent matter.

Mr. Grattan Geary said: It falls upon me to perform the sad duty of asking the Corporation to tender to her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Prince of Wales the heartfelt expression of their deepest sorrow in this hour of affliction which has fallen upon the Royal Family. But two years ago Prince Albert Victor, treading in the footsteps of his illustrious father, who visited Bombay fourteen years before, was in our midst, and as he graciously said found himself not amongst strangers but surrounded by friends. We welcomed him on his arrival and bade him God-speed on his return journey to his ancestral home in England. That home is now a house of mourning. The young Prince is cut off in his youth, when the happiness of his future seemed doubly assured. Nothing was needed to the high position of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, but a happy marriage which would secure the line of succession to the greatest throne in the world—the throne of England and of India. That happiness was within reach. The day was fixed when he was to be united to a young Princess, who had won all hearts; the sound of the marriage-bells were almost to be heard upon the air. But death confounds the fairest hopes. Two Princes of the Royal House have been struck down by fell disease. The youngest has indeed been mercifully spared, but the eldest has been touched by the wings of death, and the grave becomes his bridal bed. Nothing more pathetic has happened in our time, or in any time. Where all was pride and happiness there is mourning—mourning in Sandringham, and Osborne, and sorrow in the heart of the Sovereign, in the hearts of the illustrious parents so cruelly and so suddenly bereft of their eldest born son, almost upon his wedding day. In that sorrow we all reverently share. All the subjects of her Majesty of every race and communion in this Corporation and in this city respectfully tender their loyal condolence to the Royal Family under an affliction which the Divine mercy alone can assuage. It is inexpressibly sad that the young Prince who was in our midst so recently full of the pride and joy of life and youth should now be coffined and surrounded by sorrowing friends—the brightest hopes turned to dust and ashes., Mr. Geary then proposed "That the President be requested to telegraph to the Secretary of State for India for favour of submission to her Majesty the Queen Empress and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales the respectful condolence of the Corporation, the representative citizens of Bombay, in the great sorrow which has fallen on the Royal Family and the whole Empire by the untimely death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. That an address to her Majesty expressive of these feelings be prepared by a committee, consisting of the President, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, and Mr. P. M. Mehta. That such address be engrossed and enclosed in the usual form, and be submitted by the President through the regular channel. That this meeting do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy said: Mr. President,—I take leave to join my voice to that of Mr. Geary in seconding this proposition. The sad news of the Prince's death ran through the whole Parsee community as a sudden shock, which has thrown it into profound grief and sorrow. To my own knowledge they have put themselves in mourning according to their own customs, and they intended to call a meeting of their own for the purpose of giving expression to the deep grief which is universally felt by the community. The Parsee community will now join the general meeting, which is proposed to be convened on behalf of the whole City of Bombay. The news of the Prince's death has, indeed, come upon us all with a terrible shock, and we would fain offer our most profound and loyal condolences to her Most Gracious Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales to whom we are all so deeply attached.

At the suggestion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Mr. Geary's name was added to the committee.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said: I fully share in the sentiments of melancholy sorrow, which have been expressed by the previous speakers. I can realise the gloom which has been cast over all classes of her Majesty's subjects in this city by the news of Thursday last. It came like a shock upon us all, and there was not a single Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular paper in this Presidency, which has not given its expression of regret in dne melancholy tone. The subject has also been talked about in private circles, and in all families, which shows the deep sorrow which has been felt by all classes of her Majesty's subjects. Situated as we are at a distance of several thousand miles, that very distance seem to enhance our loyalty and devotion to her Majesty, and I find that that feeling has been all throughout universal in this land.

Mr. R. M. Syani said: I beg to support the motion and I may add, on behalf of the Mahomedan community, that they feel this loss as deeply as other communities in Bombay.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said: I also rise to support the motion, and beg, on behalf of the Portuguese community, to give expression to our great sorrow which has cast such a gloom over us.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji referred to a large public meeting, which was held in Bombay at the time of the birth of the late Prince, and said: I remember the words of congratulation that were inscribed in an address sent to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, namely; "We are glad that it has pleased Almighty God to signally bless the Royal Family." The hopes raised by the birth of his Royal Highness have now been dashed to the ground by his untimely death.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried by the whole of the members rising to their feet and remaining in that position for some time.

The following is a copy of the telegram despatched in the afternoon to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

To Viscount Cross, India Office, London. From George Cotton, Esq., President, Municipal Office, Bombay.

"Bombay Municipality, in meeting assembled, beg yourLordship to submit to her Majesty and Prince and Princess of Wales the respectful sympathy of the Corporation and City of Bombay in the great sorrow which has fallen on the Royal family and whole Em pire."

The meeting then adjourned.

CLOSING OF THE HIGH COURT.

AT the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, on taking his seat on the Bench, and addressing the Bar, said:—Gentlemen,—I wish to give notice that the High Court will be closed on Wednesday next, when the funeral of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale will take place. The untimely death of the young Prince when his family and the entire nation were rejoicing at the prospect of his future happiness is unspeakably sad. On Wednesday next, all our thoughts will revert to the sad scene in the Royal Chapel at Windsor. Our warmest sympathy will be with her Majesty the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales in their sorrow as the grave closes over one so beloved by them. The courts will therefore be shut on Wednesday, and so will the various offices of the court.

Mr. Justice Jardine, who presided in the second division court on the Appellate Side, said:—Before the day's work begins, I have to announce that her Majesty's High Court of Judicature will be closed on Wednesday, which day has been appointed for solemn and mournful observance throughout the dominions of the British Crown. Thus in the general mourning we endeavour to show our own deep regret, and our respectful sympathy with the Sovereign lady on whose behalf we sit from day to day to dispense her justice, and with the sorrowing Royal house, and we feel sure that this public sign of respect will accord with the feelings and desires of all classes of the suitors of every creed and race, and in whatever part of a mourning empire they may be.

PULPIT REFERENCES.

The following pulpit reference to the lamentable death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale were also made on Sunday:—

The Rev. Thos. S. Daray, S.J., preaching at St. Anne's Church, Mazagon, on "the Holy Name of Jesus," said:—The name of Jesus was the name of our Eternal King, who liberally rewarded both the rich and poor, and that He called some of His servants to receive the reward of their labour at an advanced age, others, however, already in the prime of life, as He designed to call to Himself our much-lamented Prince, whose premature death had cast a deep gloom over the whole British Empire. He then exhorted all present, as loyal subjects of her Majesty, to whom we all owed a deep debt of gratitude, to send up fervent prayers to Heaven for the repose of the soul of the Royal Prince, and his speedy fruition of the eternal joys of heaven.

A funeral service was held on Sunday evening in St. Mary's Church, Parel. The Church was draped in black, and the "Dead March in Saul" was played.

"General" Booth on his arriving in Bombay, hearing of the sad and untimely death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, despatched a condolence message to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and last night after finishing his address in the Town Hall, "General" Booth received the following telegram from Sir Deighton Probyn:—

"Their heartfelt thanks your sympathy and prayers."

MEETING OF SYMPATHISERS.

A MEETING of the leading members of the various communities of Bombay was held yesterday evening at the Chamber of

questing him to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram proposed, and Mr. Jehangir Cawasji Jehangir seconded the following proposition, which was also adopted unanimously :—"That the following gentlemen be appointed to a sub-committee for the purpose of drawing up the resolutions which shall be submitted at the public meeting, and making the necessary arrangements for the conduct of the meeting. The following are the names of the gentlemen of the sub-committee :—His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik and Mr. Grattan Geary.

Mr. Beaufort moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, after which the meeting dispersed, and the gentlemen of the sub-committee appointed for the purpose of drawing resolutions to be submitted at the public meeting and making the necessary arrangements for the conduct of the meeting, remained to consider the arrangements for the public meeting.

PORTUGUESE SYMPATHY.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Goan Portuguese community was held on Sunday in the Instituto-Luso-Indiano, there being present the Rev. Vicar of Dabul, Dr. J. A. da Gama, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Ligorio da Lima, B.A., Revs. Rodrigues and Rebello, and Messrs. B. X. Furtado, J. J. de Souza, S. Leao de Souza, L. Mascarenhas, E. B. Cordeiro, Joseph da Silva, S. Menezes, M. C. Lobo, P. J. da Cunha, and a large number of the members of the community. Dr. Viegas, having read the circular convening the meeting, proposed Dr. J. A. da Gama to take the chair. The chairman said :—

Gentlemen,—We have met to-day in this hall of the Instituto-Luso-Indiano to pay a tribute, sad, but prompted by the gratitude we, here in Bombay, and all our countrymen residing in the British territory, owe to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, to the Royal Family of England, and to the British Nation, who have ever treated us, Goans, the subjects of a foreign King, with utmost kindness, while residing in their territories. Gentlemen, the whole of Bombay was awestricken on the afternoon of the 14th instant by the sad intelligence received here of the demise of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the first-born of their Royal Highnessess the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the future heir to the crown of England. Death, gentlemen, attacks equally the sovereign and the workman, the rich and the poor, the old and the young, it is the last echo of the *constitui terminos ejus* of the Creator. It is the Divine order, which whole nature must invariably obey. When in March of 1890 I had the distinguished honor at the Government House of a few minutes of conversation with that exalted Prince, who was so jovial, so full of life, I never thought, as you, also gentlemen, never thought that that Prince who was then so enthusiastically *feted* by the officials and the people, would so suddenly and so early lie an inert mass! Prince Albert Victor Edward Duke of Clarence and Avondale was kind both to the aristocracy and to the people, and was loved by all. His father, the Prince of Wales, a man with a perfect knowledge of the world, sent him to undergo all the hardships of a midshipman on board the Bacchante, thus educating him to feel and appreciate the struggles of life of his subjects, when he should ascend the throne. But, gentlemen, man proposes and God disposes, a few days illness, which would not yield to the best resources, which the science and art of curing could procure, cut off his precious existence on the very threshold of life. He was only 28 when he died. That God may lead his soul to the mansion of peace is our hearts' prayer. But, gentlemen, the blow that killed the lamented Prince, has deeply wounded the hearts of his doting grandmother her Imperial Majesty, of his loving parents their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the millions who make the English Nation and its Colonies, and the unkindest cut of all was in the heart of that poor young martyr, who nursed him through his illness and watched at his death-bed, the Princess Mary of Teck. It made her a widow before she had been a wife! It is, indeed a very pitiful picture to think of. Let us, gentlemen, therefore lay before her Imperial Majesty our deep sympathy in the sorrow and anguish which her Imperial Majesty, his unwedded widow, the Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Royal Family, and the whole British Nation so justly feel for their lost hopes.

Dr. Viegas proposed that the Goan Portuguese community having received with deep regret the news of the unexpected death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, offer their sincere sympathy to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family and that this expression of their sorrow be telegraphed to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress either directly or through the Bombay Government, the carrying out of which was entrusted to a committee of Canon Faria, the Vicar of Dabul, Dr. DaGama and Dr. Viegas. Dr. Viegas expressed his deep regret and showed how much the Goan community owed to the British Government under whose protection they enjoyed so many privileges, and in expressing publicly their sympathy, they were fulfilling a sacred and grateful duty towards the Queen and the Royal Family of England. The proposal was carried out with acclamation, and a subscription list having been opened to defray the expenses for a message, the proceedings were terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman

SYMPATHY OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

THE vernacular journals of the Presidency appear in black borders in token of the deep grief felt throughout all ranks and classes of the people of India at the death of the late lamented Duke of Clarence and Avondale. Consultations are, we hear, being held by the leading citizens of different nationalities to hold public meetings for the purpose of adopting addresses of condolence to be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family. Meanwhile, the daily and weekly journals echo in mournful strains the deep feeling of sorrow which has surcharged all hearts. Several of them give portraits of the late Duke with notices of his life, notably the *Rast Goftar*, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, the *Hindee Punch*, &c.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—It is no figure of speech to say that the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the future heir to the throne of England, has produced, universal gloom. It came with such shocking suddenness! The first announcement of his illness had been made only four days previous to the end. Terrible as death always is, whether it smites down with its impartial sceptre the high and the mighty, or the poor and the lowly, there are circumstances here which invest the untimely end of the youthful Prince with uncommon pathos and unspeakable sadness. Bright with the promise and sunshine of life before him, he is cut off even in the full flush of early manhood, with all his high hopes and noble ambitions perishing with him.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes :—Sad and sickening as it is this premature death, it is even sadder and more sickening to that bright, young and genial life which is now made inconsolable and lonely, the life which but for this calamitous occurrence might have been shortly united in holy wedlock and gladdened as much as the hearts of their parents as it had already gladdened, by the betrothal last month, the hearts of Her Majesty's subjects. Alas! that all marital hopes and joys should have been thus dashed to pieces ; and that she who in a few short weeks was to be called to the hymeneal alter should have been destined to remain a widowed bride nursing the betrothed and soothing till the last his brief hours of this frail life.

The *Gujarati* remarks :—Nothing has so deeply shocked and distressed Her Majetsy's loyal subjects as the sad and wholly unexpected death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence from peneumonia. The people of India high and low all joined, only two years ago, in offering a cordial welcome to the youthful Prince who, as every one then thought, might in the natural course of things, have been called to preside over the destinies of the world-wide British Empire.

The *Indian Spectator* observes :—Quiet, modest, intensely sympathetic—this was the impression Prince Albert Victor left upon the stranger during his brief sojourn in India. His qualities of heart and mind seemed to shine brighter under the subdued light of a private audience than under the glare and dazzle of a public gathering.

Says *Native Opinion* :—A highly promising life has been cut short in its very bloom, and the sadness of the occurence is rendered sadder by the circumstance that the Prince's marriage had been only recently arranged with the charming Princess Victoria Mary, the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, themselves members of the Royal family, and was to be celebrated within a few weeks hence with fitting grandeur. The high expectations that were thus raised are not realized, and the whole Empire is plunged into deep sorrow.

The *Hindoo Punch* states :—It only remains for us to mingle our tears with those of England and the world besides, and to approach the Throne with our sincere and heart-felt condolences to the Empress-Queen in this terrible bereavement, the heaviest that has befallen Her Majesty for many a year ; to the Princely sire and his "Pearl of Princesses," naturally "crushed by the blow," to the sweet *fiance*, "widowed ere she was a wife," and to the entire Royal Family whose sorrow, in all its intensity, we feel as keenly as if it were our own.

The *Bombay Samachar* says :—In every house the loss was felt as if the family had lost one of its own members. Words of profound sympathy and sorrow were uttered by all for the deep and irreparable loss sustained by her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The entire native community of the vast continent of India fervently pray to the Almighty God that in His supreme wisdom He may be pleased to give her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress courage and strength to bear the loss.

The *Akbari-Soudagar* remarks :—The news of the Prince's death spread like wildfire throughout the city on Thursday afternoon, and it is no exaggeration to say that all Bombay was extremely sorry for the untimely death of one whose brief though bright career had led them to expect some great and glorious results in the future. What adds to the gravity of the occasion is the irreparable sudden blow dealt to the young Princess, who was to be the wife, next month, of the deceased Prince.

HER Majesty the Queen-Empress, in acknowledging a message of condolence from the Viceroy, telegraphs :—"Many thanks : I am sure of the sympathy of my loyal Indian people." His Excellency, in his message of condolence, refers to the consternation which the tidings have caused in India.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—There must always be sorrow at the death of a young Prince, heir to a great name and a great Empire, suddenly struck down in his youth ; but in this case there is an added pathos, that makes the Royal sorrow a personal grief to each of us. Wide and deep sympathy will be felt for Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales ; but it is for the Princess of Wales and Princess Mary of Teck, the two most popular woman in the whole Empire, that all hearts are so deeply stirred with sympathy and sorrow. To Princess "May" Fate has indeed been cruel. She was permitted to become engaged to the cousin who had long loved her, and now raised her to the steps of the throne she was to share with him—and then, while congratulations on her bright and splendid prospects are still pouring in, she is left to mourn his death.

The *Indian Daily News* says.—"Great sympathy will be felt for the parents of the Prince and for the Empress, his grandmother, whose strength of physique and force of character seem not to be possessed by her descendants. The Princes of Wales himself has several times been in peril of his life ; and only recently the other son of His Royal Highness has suffered from one of the most fatal diseases, which nearly carried off his father. It seems almost ungracious to speculate on the chances of life and death, and yet people almost instinctively turn their thoughts to the possible order of succession with only a frail line between the present occupant of the throne and possible succession of a new "House."

THE SENATE AND UNIVERSITY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the leading columns of your widely-read paper of this day it is stated that for anything that the proceedings of its last meeting showed the Senate is grateful for the small mercy of being allowed to choose two Fellows a year—and that the Government of India may be excused if it believes that the wants of the Senate have been met. Will you permit me to say that in moving the resolution I expressed no gratitude for small mercies, and that, so far from suggesting that the wants of the Senate had been met, I explicitly stated that those wants have not been met. I am confident that the Senate in passing the Draft Bill desired nothing less than the reformed constitution provided by that Bill. It desires no less now, and I venture to say it will continue to desire no less until that or as much is granted. I would not trespass upon your space but that your leading article will be more generally read than the report of last Friday's meeting, and I should regret to find that any proposal I had made and the Senate adopted could be taken as expressing acquiescence in a provisional arrangement as satisfaction in full of the Senate's aspirations for reform. On reconsideration you will, I think, allow that the resolution of the Senate conveys no such acquiescence. I am certain that none such was intended.

January 18, 1892. R. G. OXENHAM.

[We are glad to have from the mover of the resolution so clear a statement of the opinion of the Senate upon the terms offered by the Government of India. It would have been well if Mr. Oxenham's Resolution had been as emphatic on that point as his letter is.—*Ed.* "*B. G.*"]

"GENERAL" BOOTH IN BOMBAY.

"GENERAL" BOOTH paid a visit yesterday morning to the Sahayshala, the head-quarters of social reform work in Bombay. He was conducted over the various departments by Captain Abdal Aziz, and expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the work, which the members of the Army had achieved since they first embarked upon the undertakings. After completing his inspection of the building, which was decorated with flags and bunting he gathered the inmates around him, and delivered a brief address to them. The "General's" attention was next directed to the trade department in Ripon Road, Byculla, where he inspected the printing-press, &c., with the condition and result of which he was quite satisfied.

In the afternoon the "General" received a number of gentlemen in Mr. Rowbotham's bungalow where he is now staying, and conversed with them on his great social scheme, answering questions and endeavouring to explain away difficulties suggested to him. In the evening he addressed a large audience in the Town Hall, "Darkest England," describing the different classes of suffering humanity, and how he proposed to rescue them from the lives of sin and misery. A full report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's issue.

PRICES IN THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

THE following is a return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on the 15th January 1892, in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country affected by scarcity :—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee) Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	28	0
	Bagalkot	28	0
	Bagevadi	30	7
	Bijapur	31	20
	Hungund	27	0
	Muddebihal	31	10
	Sindgi	33	10
	Indi	31	20
Dharwar	Ron	30	24
	Navalgund	27	15
	Gadag	30	4
		(Second sort).	
Sholapur	Sholapur	37	16
	Pandharpur	38	20
	Karmala	42	0
	Malsiras	38	20

HOMELESS LEPER [illegible] FUND.

THE following sub[illegible] Bank of Bombay is ackno[illegible]

		a.	p.
His Highnes[illegible]	[illegible]0,000	0	0
	10,000	0	0
Amount previou[illegible]	76,038	10	6
Grand Total.....	86,038	10	6

H. A. ACWORTH.
B. N. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1892.

DETAILS are published regarding the regiments to be raised in India for service in Hong-kong. These have already been published in our columns. Volunteers from native regiments are to be under eleven years' service, except native and non-commissioned officers and buglers. The engagements are to be for five years, all previous service in India being allowed to count towards pension.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, officiating Archdeacon, has been appointed a member of the Poverty Commission, *vice* the Ven. Archdeacon F. R. Michell, resigned. The labours of the Commission are drawing to a close, and their report, which will be very exhaustive and of unusual interest, will be submitted to Government before the end of the month.

A QUESTION of constant re-occurrence—the cause and prevention of forest fires—is duly discussed in the last review of the forest administration of the Punjab. In almost all the numerous cases of incendiarism which occurred throughout Hazara and Rawalpindi in the year 1890-91, punishment was duly awarded. In Hazara, for instance, four persons and 67 village communities were fined, while in Rawalpindi pecuniary penalties were inflicted on over 2,000 persons, the average amounting to about one rupee eight annas per individual. As a rule, the district officers place little reliance on punitive measures, and advocate the opening of the maximum area to grazing.

FATHER ORWALDER and Sisters Catherina Chincarini and Elizabeth Venturini, of the Soudan Austrian Mission, who were made prisoners at Kordofan in 1883, after the defeat of Hicks Pasha, and have since been detained prisoners in Omdurman, first by the Mahdi, and then by the Khalifa, have, as Reuter recently informed us, just arrived at Korosko on the Nile, having escaped from Khartoum. Both women were publicly flogged, and then the Mahdi threatened them with a worse fate unless they married Greek renegades.

FROM the 1st of January to the middle of December last year, the total exports of tea from Ceylon amounted to nearly 63 million pounds. It is thought that the produce for the whole year will amount to 65½ million pounds. Of this total about 60 million pounds go to Great Britain, 3½ million to British Colonies, and 1½ million to foreign countries.

THE Kathiawar paper, in commending the manner in which Mr. Ollivant exercises the patronage of the Agency, says that the other evening he paraded before himself a large number of subordinates some of whom had felt themselves aggrieved by some of the recent changes. He promised to look into the cases of some, and "convinced the others that they were not even worth what they got."

AT the meeting of the Viceroy's Council on Friday, His Excellency made eloquent reference to the sad event which has put the whole British Empire in mourning ; expressing on behalf of himself and his colleagues in the government of this country profound sympathy with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the other members of the Royal Family in their affliction. General Brackenbury on behalf of the army, and the Raja of Bhinga on behalf of the native members of the Council, spoke in similar terms.

As suggested by Mr. R. Logan, Rs. 85,000 which the establishment of the Public Works Department at present costs yearly to the Kashmir State, will be cut down to Rs. 40,000, taking effect from the beginning of the next native year. The Dharmartha or Charity Department will, instead of being administered by one officer, be managed by a committee consisting of two members of the State Council, the Governors of the Jammu and Kashmir provinces, and two non-official members. The reduction made in this department is from three lakhs to one lakh of rupees. This will stop many an extravagant leakage of public funds.

THE approximate earnings of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway for the week ending 12th December 1891, were Rs. 11,290. Corresponding period of 1890, Rs. 11,130. Increase, Rs. 160. Receipts per mile for week ending 12th December 1891, Rs. 221-6-0. Corresponding period of 1890, Rs. 218-4-0. Increase, Rs. 3-2-0. Receipts from 1st July to 12th December 1891, Rs. 282,374. Corresponding period of 1890, Rs. 267,093. Increase, Rs. 15,81.

BETWEEN three and four lakhs have been sanctioned for the improvement of the Hurnai Railway through Mud Gorge, where landslips are constantly occurring. The result of the recent conference at Quetta regarding fuel supply is, that it has been decided not to attempt a scheme of afforestation at Peshin, as the expense would be prohibitive. The Punjab Government has been empowered by the Government of India to examine the western slopes of the Suleiman range for petroleum. Mr. Townsend, the oil expert, will be employed on this duty.

A VERY severe outbreak of pneumonia and influenza is reported from the frontier outpost of Tank, Dera Ismail Khan District. The daily mortality in Tank itself and in the surrounding villages is alarmingly high, and the epidemic is, if anything, on the increase. The Assistant Commissioner stationed there, and the other local district officers are making all possible arrangements for relieving the people ; but such complaints run their terrible course in spite of medical aid, and it is feared great distress will prevail for some weeks yet.

ORDERS have been issued for the immediate stoppage of the work on the road from Covelong to Vandalur, which was recently sanctioned as a relief work, as the necessity for affording relief labour in that taluq of the Chingleput District no longer exists. The road, however, has been so expeditiously constructed that it is complete with the exception of some earth-work for side bridges.

A NOTED Orientalist has just passed away at Gottingen in the person of Professor P. A. de Lagarde, who succeeded Ewald in 1869, when the latter, after the annexation of Hanover, was deprived of his chair by the Prussians on account of his Guelphic proclivities. Professor de Lagarde, whose real name was Bottticher, was born in 1827 at Berlin, and was the author of a number of learned works in the department of Iranian philology and of several highly valuable publications relating to the criticism of the text of the Bible.

SOCIETY in London is agitated now, according to *Fanity Fair*, in the news concerning Lady Edith Curzon. Her reception into the Roman Catholic Church has been a great blow to her family and a surprise to all her friends, for she had never been very noticeable for religious fervour, and by tradition was Low Church. The priests very properly refused to accept a convert without Lord Howe's consent ; and this, after some demur, was given. In the meantime, no one can account for the secession. Lady Edith's cousin, Miss Sturt, had been a regular attendant at Mr. Montagu Villier's High Church services in Knightsbridge before she declared herself a Roman Catholic about a year ago, so that in a measure people were prepared for that *denouement*. This one has taken all the world by storm.

THE fact that Mr. Col[illegible] Administrator of Mashona[illegible] mean that he has ceased to [illegible] Mashonaland "boom." His [illegible] a regular counterblast to Lo[illegible] hill. "Climate in Mashona[illegible] man, "it's as odious as Dona[illegible] "Climate," exclaims the other[illegible] soil, the excellent pasture, the [illegible] in the very driest season of the [illegible] and the continual fresh breezes show that, from a climatic as well as Agricultural point of view, the country is a valuable one." And so about everything else.

A FUNNY [illegible] the mad King Otto, of Bavaria is mentioned [illegible] New York paper. "His insanity appears to have taken the form of an illusion that he is a stork. In one of the magnificent apartments devoted to his use at the palace of Furstenried he has laboriously constructed a gigantic nest, every stick and straw of which he has conveyed to the spot in his mouth. In that nest he squats almost the entire day with feathers stuck in his long, thick hair and beard, while he chatters in imitation of the clappering of a stork whenever any one approaches."

A BOMBAY TEMPERANCE REFORMER.

THE *Abkari* for January gives a portrait of Mr. P. B. Dantra, whom it introduces as "one of the most earnest Temperance Reformers in India," and who, it says, for more than a generation his life has been largely devoted to an untiring struggle against the tendency of legislation and administration alike, in the Bombay Presidency, to create and foster a taste for ardent spirits among the agriculturists along the Malabar coast of India, by the oppressive taxation of toddy.

Mr. Dantra is 60 years of age, greatly esteemed and respected in Bombay, not merely by the Parsee community, of which he is an honoured member, but for the public service he has rendered to his native city, where his family have been settled for over 100 years, the firm of merchants of which till recently, Mr. Dantra was a member, having been carried on by his father and grandfather before him. Side by side with mercantile pursuits Mr. Dantra took a very warm interest in agriculture, and is himself a thoroughly practical farmer and horticulturist. His farm, 100 miles north of Bombay, on the seashore, was used by him for many valuable experiments in the growth of Sea Island cotton, and Havanna tobacco, gaining the silver medal at the Antwerp Exhibition for aloe fibre.

The district was a miserably poor one, even for India, and Mr. Dantra interested himself in many valuable efforts with the Government for the improvement of their lot. He is deeply beloved and respected over the whole country side. Raw toddy, the juice of the palm tree, a nourishing food full of saccharine, constituted a staple article of the diet of these poor peasants. During Sir Richard Temple's governorship in 1878, the trees from which this toddy was drawn, were brought under severe taxation, and gradually passed out of the hands of the peasants, to the liquor farmers and distillers, who sold it either as fermented or distilled liquor. This tax is undoubtedly one of the most unpopular that was ever levied upon a poverty-stricken people, and has led to endless dissatisfaction, and even rioting. For twelve years Mr. Dantra has waged a hand-to-hand fight with the Excise Department, with a view to the repeal of this tax, but with little success, though he has in some districts been able to secure some alleviation.

Mr. Dantra is now engaged on some very interesting experiments with a view to the manufacture of an entirely non-alcoholic beverage out of toddy, while preserving intact all its saccharine and albumen. If he succeeds, he will add largely to the great service he has rendered to the Temperance cause.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

AN Indian Army Circular has just been issued, laying down what may be regarded as final regulations for the Volunteer Reserve. Hitherto the rules in force have been those published in March 1889, but it has been found necessary to revise these in some particulars. Regarding the transfer of members of active corps to the Reserve, it is laid down that, in the case of Railway corps, an efficient Volunteer can only claim such a transfer after he is 47 years of age. The obligations which a reservist has to undertake when signing this declaration on enrolment, have been reduced from seven to four. Three of these are as before, the maintenance of his rifle, ammunition and accoutrements in good order ; their return in the same order when leaving his Volunteer district or resigning membership, and the notification to the regimental authorities of any change of residence. The fourth obligation is that the reservist "shall attend, in cases of emergency, when summoned by the chief civil authority of the district, or commandant of the corps to which he is attached, or the senior member of the reserve on the spot." This is more explicit than the old rule, under which he was required to attend "whenever summoned by competent authority." The obligations as to compulsory attendance at seven parades or drills in the year and the completion of the annual musketry course, have been removed ; but the capitation grant of Rs. 10 will only be given to Reservists who are certified to have gone through these drills and to have scored their eight hits out of fifteen rounds fired on the musketry range. The capitation grant is to be drawn by the commandant of the active corps to which the reservists are attached, any balance after the expenses connected with the reserves have been defrayed, being treated as part of the grant to the active corps. Where reserve corps are not so attached, they will reap the full benefit of the capitation earned. In view of mounted reserve being formed, it is notified that they will be provided with arms, accoutrements and saddlery, and come under the same conditions as regards compensation for these articles as obtain in the case of active volunteers. The value of the Volunteer reserves has been fully recognised by Government, and it is satisfactory to know that their formation has not had any ill effect upon the corps established under the old condition. Seven drills a year, including parades for musketry, at which five rounds at 100, 200 and 300 yards respectively have to be fired, are not much to ask in return for the capitation grant, and under these easy conditions the reserves should increase in strength every year.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE.

WITH the regularity of clock-work the *Bombay Gazette* Office issues the seventeenth edition of Mr. Maclean's "Guide to Bombay," historical, statistical and descriptive. Most of the descriptions of the author have, of course, been retained, but the Guide and Directory for the current year bear traces of careful revision throughout. The information given in the Guide has been brought up to date from official and other authentic sources, the many splendid public buildings of the city are fully described, and the benefactions of prominent and wealthy citizens of the present as well as former generations, and the educational and other charitable institutions founded by them, are succintly yet lucidly chronicled. What enhances the value of the Guide and Directory is that it is handy in form, well-arranged, and not loaded with information other than that of general use. The first chapter opens with a graphic history and topography of Bombay, in which are described the natural features and vicissitudes of the city, what sort of habitat it was at first, how it came to be named Bombay, ceded to the English and transferred to the East India Company, what efforts were made by the original Government to attract settlers from neighbouring parts of the country, how the freedom of trade expanded its volume and led to the commercial greatness of the city and the creation of new wants to be satisfied by new means. This part of the work is very entertaining, so that the interest in it never flags ; while the diligence and accuracy with which the particulars are gathered make it a digest of information to be relied upon. A student of anthropology may find much in the second chapter on "Population" that he can turn to special use ; but we have perforce to skip over it after a slight reference. It is, however, due to the writer to say that a work of the kind, to which a prospective annalist may turn for material for his narrative, should contain such reliable and sympathetic descriptions of men and manners as find place in the publication under notice. Bombay is a thoroughly commercial city, and no Guide to it can be complete without a sketch of its trade, industries and manufactures. Accordingly, a long but useful chapter on the trade and industry of Bombay is given, which contains an account of its imports and exports and the methods of doing business. For other miscellaneous matters and particulars, the politician, the business man, the visitor, or even the local resident in need of information concern[illegible] the city may be referred to the Guide [illegible]ator.

[illegible] IN HILLS.

[illegible] Writes [illegible] of Wednesday's date says : [illegible] and Colonels Bird and Kelly have [illegible] after halting a day, will go on [illegible] there Captain Stevens and Mr. [illegible] them. The Kanhow Column [illegible] and with considerably less trouble than last year, as Lieutenant Holmes, being in advanced Camp with his Pioneers, was not only able to make a mule road but threw a bridge over the Manipur river. So far they have not been molested.

Rumours have reached here from the other side, however, that the Tashons were collecting their forces to attack the Sihoung road making party of Sappers. So far this has not been confirmed.

Surgeon-Captain Sutherland, I. M. S., has arrived here for the Nwengal Column, and Lieutenant Mears, with the last detachment of the right Wing, 4th Madras Pioneers, from Haka. Veterinary Surgoon Eassie has arrived on inspection duty. No. 4 stockade is to be abandoned very shortly, as it is found no longer necessary. The Chins around us are quiet just now, and the weather is very favourable for starting. The Nwengals, however, somewhat further off, are said to be bent on fighting us.—*Pioneer.*

IN PRAISE OF GANJA.

IN the current number of *Abkari*, Mr. W. S. Caine writes :—Here is a choice little paragraph from the last administrative report of the Bengal Excise Department :—"The Lieutenant-Governor must decline to endorse Mr. Westmacott's sweeping condemnation of *ganja* as a most pernicious article. Sir Charles Elliott has known many instances of its steady and regular use by most respectable people, who find themselves able to do hard work with its help, and who feel no injurious effects from it. In this respect it resembles opium. After taking a small quantity of either drug, boatmen and dak-runners can go long distances, and coolies carry heavy loads, without requiring much food, so that both articles are *like alcohol, a food of a highly concentrated nature.*"

A Lieutenant-Governor who can write such hopeless rubbish is not worth arguing with. If Sir Charles Elliott will read them we shall be glad to send him Dr. Richardson's school primers on the subject, or "The Child's Guide to Knowledge." The Excise Department is, indeed, fighting in its last ditch, if it contends that ganja, opium, and country spirit are "foods of a highly concentrated nature." The sweeping condemnation of Mr. Westmacott is the deliberate opinion of one of the ablest administrators of the Indian Civil Service, and when he says, "I think it must be held satisfactory that there is a decreased consumption of this *most pernicious article*," his opinion, backed as it is by science and chemistry, cannot be brushed aside by a Lieutenant-Governor who is so ignorant as to think that this deadly intoxicant is a "highly concentrated food." The other day I went into a chemist's shop in one of our large towns, and asked the proprietor if he had any *Cannabis Sativa* on his shelves. He produced a small green bottle, labelled poison, containing two fluid ounces. I said I would take the lot. He refused. I then begged for ten drops, and was refused ; then for *two drops*! But the chemist said he could not sell poison to anybody without a doctor's prescription. This is the identical drug which this Indian Solon says is "a food of a highly concentrated nature," but which the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Mr. Westmacott alike, look upon as a "most pernicious article."

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

THE Rev J J Priestley, Missionary of S P G at Kolhapur, was appointed to officiate as a Chaplain on the Ecclesiastical Establishment, and to accompany the Lord Bishop on his visit to Hubli as Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 16th October 1891. The Establishment was below its normal strength by one, owing to the absence of the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, on medical certificate.

The Rev. A. C. Lochee, Chaplain of Kirkee, was granted three months' privilege leave from the 28th October 1891.

The Rev. A. C. Lochee, Chaplain of Kirkee, died in Bombay on the morning of the 15th November 1891.

The Rev. P. R. Harrison, Chaplain of Ghorepuri, was appointed to act as Chaplain of Kirkee, the work at Ghorepuri to be carried on by the Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, in addition to his other duties.

The Rev. L. M. Haslope was appointed to act as Chaplain of Dharwar on being relieved at Neemuch by the Rev. H. T. Rountree's return from privilege leave, on the 10th December 1891.

The Rev. P. B. Horne, Junior Chaplain, was promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain from the 16th November 1891, consequent on the death of the Rev A. C. Lochee.

The Rev. H. W. Nelson, Harbour Chaplain, has been appointed to pay the annual visit to the Stations in the Konkan, in consequence of the small number of Chaplains available for duty at present.

The Ven. A Goldwyer-Lewis, Archdeacon, has formally assumed the surname of "Goldwyer-Lewis."

The Rev. Charles Evelyn Cambridge de Coetlogon, M.A., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India, a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, in the room of the Rev. P. R. H. Bartlett, resigned. Mr. deCoetlogon left England by the P. & O. Company's s. s. "Carthage," on the 17th December 1891.—*Bombay Diocesan Record.*

KABUL AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

THE Paghman and Shakardarra hills, near Kabul, had a fall of snow early in October last, and the snow was expected to reach Kabul before the end of November. But, against that expectation, nearly the whole of December also passed without a single flake falling. It was this delay of the cold weather that prolonged the outbreak of cholera. On the afternoon of the 28th December the first snow began to fall in Kabul, and during the night about three inches fell. It snowed also on the 29th.

The Amir was then expected to return to Babar from Paghman.

The Amir has cancelled his order for a force of his regular troops to hold themselves in readiness to march to Khost ; and he intends gathering men from Lughard and elsewhere for the expedition against the Turis and others in the Kurram. He has adopted this course, it is said, from a prudent desire to avoid collision with the British.

We hear from trans-frontier correspondents that the Amir organised the campaign against Umra Khan, the Chief of Jandol at the instance of His Highness's son. As already stated, Umra Khan recently ousted the young Khan of Asmar, whose sister is betrothed to the Amir's son. General Ghulam Hyder Khan has been deputed for this purpose, with orders that, in the event of Umra Khan refusing to give back the territory to the Khan of Asmar, to begin operations at once.

Another correspondent says that Umra Khan has persuaded the Khan of Asmar that the Amir really intends to annex Asmar to Afghanistan ; and that the Amir's troops will be resisted by both. Umra Khan has also made overtures, but without success, to the people of Swat for an alliance against the Amir. Umra Khan is regarded in Swat as a more formidable enemy to the independence of that country, than even the Amir or the British Government.

Meanwhile General Ghulam Hyder has been delayed, owing to the combination of the Shigal people, who are mixed Mohmands, Salarzais, &c., to resist the passage of the force through their country. He has, therefore, been engaged visiting the different places and settling with the headmen. When he has finished here he purposes overrunning Deogal, as a preliminary to advancing upon Asmar. The Kafirs are alarmed, regarding the intended annexation of Deogal as the first step to an invasion of Kafiristan.

On the 2nd instant intertribal fighting occurred near Kambar in Swat, between the villages of Pachigram and Mangoura, the former belonging to a Barat Khel *malik*, named Hussan Khan, and the other to Kaja Nur Khan, Aba Khel. About forty casualties occurred on the 2nd, and fighting was renewed next day. Mangoura, one of the villages concerned, is the present asylum of Muhammad Sharif, the ex-Khan of Dir, who was expelled by Umra Khan.

Khoja Muhammad Khan Uzbeg, who was reported to have gone to Khost as Kotwal, only went to Ghardez, from whence he has returned to Kabul after inspecting the grain stores which the Amir had ordered the local governor to collect.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th January, as compared with the statement of the 9th January, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 9. Rs.	Jan. 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,35,961	54,55,024
Do. do. at Branches	35,01,148	22,39,574
Other Deposits	4,76,01,111	4,30,54,267
Post Bills	12,388	11,255
Cash Credits, undrawn	36,20,839	37,74,796
Rs.	7,21,22,428	6,80,84,936
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,29,70,445	1,14,46,919
Cash Credits on do. do.	79,81,435	83,96,150
Loans do. do.	98,31,397	87,33,188
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,355	3,484
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,51,77,156	1,61,73,055
Stamps, &c.	15,005	12,221
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,359		
Amt. applied in reduction ,, 2,85,000		
	3,92,359	3,92,359
Bullion	3,00,003	3,00,003
Cash Balances with other banks.	4,38,077	4,09,316
Cash and Currency Notes	2,50,22,105	2,21,51,741
Rs.	7,21,22,428	6,80,84,936

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 17.

10 p.m. — 71·1

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

6 a.m. — 67·5
10 a.m. — 74·3
2 p.m. — 79·5
4 p.m. — 78·1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 17.

Allen, Cap tain, Bengal, R. E, from leave, from England.
Farmar-Bringhurst, Surgn-Capt., Ms, Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
Walpole, Lieut, Bo, R. E, from leave, from Poona.
Lawrence, Lieut, Bo, R. E, on duty, from Deolalee.
Macbay, Major, Bo, 25th Infty, on leave, from England.

JANUARY 18.

Cafes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Mount Abu.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 18.

Campbell, Capt, Ms Bedford Regt, on leave, to Bellary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

1. "A" Company Team will attend at the Coorla Range on the following dates to compete for the "Wyer Cup."
"Wyer Cup" practice, Thursday, 21st Instant.
Competition, Monday, 25th Instant.
2. The following dates are fixed for "D." Company Shooting Team :—
"Bayley Shield" Competition, on Friday, the 22nd Instant.
"Wyer Cup Competition," final practice on Thursday, the 28th Instant, and competition on Wednesday, the 3rd February.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 7 o'clock this morning. Carbines to be worn.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th January, 1892.

1. The proficiency class will meet as follows :—
Wednesday and Thursday, 6-

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. BAUDRAN has described a method of eliciting colours from a positive photograph. Faint colours are observed in the daguerrotype when seen by reflected light, owing to diffraction: the silver having apparently been reduced in a manner dependent on the wave length of the light, and thus given rise to an opalescent surface like that of the pearl. M. Bandran has succeeded in showing these colours in positive plates of silver salts on albumen. The photograph is illuminated by two beams of light reflected from two mirrors, so inclined as to project the image through a lens upon a screen. The natural colours of the object are then visible upon the screen: but rather feebly.

In a memoir presented to the Academie des Sciences M. Baudran announces that he has in view a process for reproducing *cliches*, showing the colours of the model or object; but he refrains for the present from giving particulars of it.

The instantaneous photograph may become a useful adjunct in experiments on the explosion of dry mines. M. Alexandre, of Brussels, has recently obtained very good photographs of the eruption caused by subterraneous torpedoes, from which the quantity of earth and character of the column can be studied. They were taken 100 metres from the spot.

An apparatus for drawing a profile of a river bed has been devised by Herr Zenner, of Dresden, and tested on the River Elbe. A curving rod or arm is allowed to trail over the bottom, and as it rises or falls on the ground the motion is communicated to a recording apparatus carried in the boat. A curve of the contour is thus delineated on a band of travelling paper. A speed of three and a half to six miles an hour can be made.

A paper on the prevalence of fogs in London since 1871 to 1890, recently read by Mr. F. J. Brodie before the Royal Meteorological Society, does not bear out the popular notion that fogs are commonest during November. October and January appear to be worse than November, and December is the worst month of all. The latter part of winter is less foggy than the earliest part, and also clearer than the autumn months. In February, on an average, there are 6·6 foggy days, as against 8·9 in January, 10·2 in December, 9·2 in October, and 8·8 in November.

One of the attractions of the Columbian Exhibition will be the Indian department, in which representatives of all the leading tribes will be collected, with their different habitations. They will live in their customary style, and work at their characteristic industries. The Navajos, for example, will weave their peculiar blankets, which, as we recently remarked, are similar to the old Welsh blanket; the Zunis will make pottery after the manner of the ancient cave dwellers of New Mexico; the Piutes will plait water bottles of rushes, and so on. There will also be a modern Indian school, under competent teachers.

The valleys of the Salt and Gila Rivers in Western America are intersected by a vast network of ancient canals, which existed before the Spaniards entered the country under Coronado in 1552, and are, according to the traditions of the Indians, the relics of a vanished population. The canals extend to a grand total of 1,000 miles or more and must have irrigated over 250,000 acres of land. The country is littered with ruins of adobe dwellings, potsherds, and steel ornaments, as well as implements of stone. The American *Engineering News* says that modern engineer cannot improve on the lines of these old works or in the selection of the points at which they tap the waters of the rivers.

Large discoveries of flint implements, finely polished, and a few bronze ones, have been made by a French scientific mission to Laos, in the Far East, and may be seen in the Museum of St. Germain. Similar tools have also been found in Cambodia, and are now lodged in the Museum of Toulouse. It is interesting to note that the forms of these weapons are identical with those of the Stone Age in Europe, and that the natives have the same kind of superstitions with respect to them. They believe them to be "thunder stones," fallen from heaven, as the peasants of Brittany still do, and they are in great request for talismans by the sorcerers of the country.

Instances of long hair in mankind are now parallelled by the case of an American horse, a stallion of the French Percheron, the Printer, and the Clydesdale blood, which was foaled in Marion, County Oregon, U.S., eight years ago. He is 16 hands high, of chestnut colour, and weighs 1,435lbs. The mane is 14ft. long, the forelock 9ft., and the tail 12ft. The hairs are of a light chestnut colour and wavy, so that when combed out to their full length, the mane and tail form a splendid ornament. Great care is taken of these, and they are tied up and stowed in bags when the horse goes into stable.

The railway accident at Yorkhill, Glasgow, in which five platelayers were killed by an express train, has induced Sir William Arrol, the well-known contractor of the Forth Bridge, to devise an indicator of approaching trains. A small contact maker is fixed beside one of the rails at a distance from the platelayers, and in circuit with a battery and eletric bell, which is placed near the workmen. The wheels of the locomotive press the contact, and by completing the circuit ring the bell so as to warn the men. Sir William has not patented the device, which has been adopted by the North British Railway Company, and only costs about fifty shillings.

The Paris Omnibus Company have tried and abandoned hot-water foot-warmer in favour of briquettes enclosed in double metal envelopes, the first of which is of stone, and retains the products of combustion, while the second is a kind of grating on which the passengers rest their feet. The arrangement reduces the height of the interior of the omnibus by about three inches. The briquettes gave a better and longer supply of heat than the water-pans, and are less costly as well. Fresh ones are substituted for the cooled ones at the Bastille depot on the return journey.

A young Japanese chemist, who studied at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, has cultivated a fungus of the rice plant until it became a true nitrogenous ferment capable of producing rice whisky. This method of manufacturing this spirit has now been introduced into the United States, where the ferment can be as easily cultivated as in Japan.

A new kind of porcelain made from asbestos has been brought before the Academie des Sciences Paris, by M. Garros. He grinds the asbestos to a fine powder, and frees it from oxide of iron by sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, then makes it into a paste, moulds it, dries it slowly, and finally bakes it for 17 or 18 hours at a temperature of 1,200deg. C. It is very translucent, and has been used successfully as a filter and steriliser.

Brother Marie-Gabriel, one of the monks of La Trappe, who, it will be remembred, never speak, has received from the French Minister of Instruction a medal of honour for the valuable meteorological observation he has made during the last fifteen years on behalf of the Weather Bureau of France. Marie-Gabriel is an old soldier who was decorated under the fire of Gravelotte, and in becoming a Trappist believed that he was burying his name for ever among the mountains of Dauphine (Isere); but fame has sought him out even there, and honoured him in his works of peace as well as of war.

THE wills announced during the week include those of Mr. C. N. Crompton-Roberts, varnish manufacturer, £274,147 (which includes £100,000 life policy with the Standard Life Assurance Company); of the late Bishop of Carlisle, £19,361; of Mr. Thomas Hyde Hills, £98,057; of Mr. William Canliffe Pickersgill, £313,035. Under 120 of the wills reported last year, the bequests for religious, educational, and charitable purposes have amounted to about £1,200,000. In each of the three preceding years the amount thus bequeathed was about £1,000,000. A sum of more than £300,000 was left for charitable purposes last year under the wills of twenty ladies, the aggregate amount of whose personal estate was £992,357.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MRS. HURLBERT AND "WILFRED MURRAY."

FOR the last ten days, writes the *New York World* of Dec. 18, Mr. Hurlbert's movements in America have been shadowed by secret-service men representing Scotland Yard, who have reported every twelve hours by cable direct to headquarters. Little can be learned as yet about the details of the evidence on which the public prosecutor bases such extreme proceedings, but *The World* can state on the highest authority that it is so complete as to amply justify them. Three women have come forward who assert that they have had intimate relations with a gentleman who gave his name as Wilfrid Murray. Each of these women has produced written documents purporting to come from Wilfrid Murray, but which the Scotland Yard officials claim they can prove were written by Mr. Hurlbert and which no ingenuity on his part will enable him to wriggle out of.

These letters have been compared by the best experts on handwritting in England with the indecent letters sent to Glady Evelyn, and also with other letters known to have been in Mr. Hurlbert's handwriting and addressed to some of the leading men in England. The experts are unanimous that the writing is by the same person. These three women and their companions also recognize Mr. Hurlbert's photograph as that of the man with whom they have carried on intrigues. Another important fact is that in two of those cases Mr. Hurlbert passed himself off as Wilfred Murray. Further charges have been made against Mr. Hurlbert of a nature too grave for publication, but for the present the Public Prosecutor is confining his case to the charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, believing that charge ample to insure Mr. Hurlbert's extradition.

It was through his connection with certain news agency that Mr. Hurlbert's London address was traced by Gladys Evelyn and at least one other woman, who believed she had claims against him.

Among other prominent men who will be associated with Mr. Hurlbert if his business transactions are dragged into court is the Comte de Paris, who financed the publication of Mr. Hurlbert's recent book urging the abolition of the French Republic and the restoration of the monarchy.

It is impossible yet to predict what revelations will be forthcoming or how many prominent people will be implicated if Mr. Hurlbert is ever again brought to justice in an English court, but this much remains certain: the Public Prosecutor will get him here if he can.

Mr. Hurlbert, during his stay in New York, was a guest at the Hotel Lenox, Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street. The night clerk said last night:

"Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbert left here rather suddenly between two and three weeks ago. They said nothing as to their destination, but we gained the impression that they were going abroad again."

"Were no directions given as to where Mr. Hurlbert's mail should be forwarded?"

"It seems not. Quantities of letters for him have arrived here. So numerous have they become that we find it necessary to send them to the Dead-Letter Office. Nearly every day there are inquiries for Mr. Hurlbert. Sometimes as many as half a dozen have asked for him within twenty-four hours. This morning a young lady called and seemed surprised to hear of his departure. I never saw the lady before, and she did not leave her name."

"Are you aware that an English detective is hunting for Mr. Hurlbert?"

"Is that so? Well, well; that reminds me that about 9 o'clock to-night I noticed a man walking up and down in front of the hotel. Now and then he looked up at the windows as if expecting to see some one.

"Later, the man crossed the avenue and came into the corridor. He was tall, heavily built, wore a silk hat and blue overcoat, and had a brown beard and mustache. I knew him to be an Englishman as soon as he spoke. 'Please, shall I see Hr. Hurlbert?' said he to me, his eyes looking right through me.

"I told him that the gentleman had left us several weeks ago. 'Gone across again?' asked he, as if he thought that I was lying.

"I told him I don't know. That fellow was a detective, I'll bet a hat. He quizzed me for five or ten minutes. Then he walked over the way and watched the house for a long time. He disappeared suddenly and I haven't seen him since."

Inspector Byrnes asked concerning the possible extradition of Mr. Hurlbert and the presence here of Scotland Yard detectives, including Detective Baker. The inspector was interested in the developments until Detective Baker was mentioned, when he quietly replied: "I know nothing about it good, bad, or indifferent."

Mr. Hurlbert was living at the Lenox Hotel, New York, when the warrant was issued, and while the Scotland Yard detectives were waiting at Queenstown to arrest him if he should return to the other side. Mr. Hurlbert left the Lenox Hotel for Boston on the same day that a warrant was issued in London for his arrest. A careful search failed to reveal his whereabouts. On Thanksgiving Day Mrs. Hurlbert engaged a cab and drove somewhere for dinner. Afterwards a bill collector was unable to find her at the hotel. A cab-driver said he took a woman from the Lenox to the docks of the Netherland Steam-ship Company, at Hoboken, Saturday, Nov. 28. The Spaarndam sailed for Rotterdam the same day. The name Hurlbert did not appear in the passenger list and it was surmised that Mrs. Hurlbert might have sailed under an assumed name.

An effort was made to ascertain whether any trace of Detective Baker was to be found at the hotels which Englishmen patronize. At the Brevoort the night clerk said:

"We know personally every foreigner who has registered here during the past week, and it is impossible that Detective Baker could have stopped here, even under an assumed name, without our knowing it, provided he registered from abroad."

At the New York Hotel, however, the night clerks thought they perceived a trace of Detective Baker in a very mysterious personage, who stopped there for a day. He has shown a remarkable capacity to say nothing. He registered from France, but was plainly an Englishman. Occasionally he conversed with the clerks, but did not reveal his identity.

It is thought that Mr. Hurlbert has gone to Rome, Italy. He was always very fond of that city as a residence, and is said to own a house there.

RUSSIA ON THE PAMIRS.

CAPTAIN F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND has been interviewed by a representative of the *Globe*. His narrative of events on the Pamirs has already appeared in the Indian papers. Capt. Younghusband concludes:—"The Kirghis nomads are the only resident population. They are not a warlike people. They showed themselves very friendly to me, and seemed well disposed towards Englishmen generally. They did not seem surprised to see a stranger among them if he came under the protection of the Chinese Government, whom they regard as their masters. They appeared to respect me because I had come from Pekin—a place which, to them, as the residence of the great Emperor of China, is of fabulous importance. The Russian officers say that the Kirghis wish to come under their protection; but I was unable to see any signs of this. As far as I could see, they were very well content with their Chinese masters."

The St. Petersburg Geographical Society has received a report from Lieutenant Bietsitsky, who lately made an excursion to the Pamirs where he had a company of Chassours. Near Issekol he met Golitzin, and appears to have made a thorough survey of his route, which resulted in the rectification of many errors. He gives minute details as to the passes and other matters.

The Sebastopol correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"Some time ago I reported that a Russian expedition was being equipped for the exploration of Thibet and the survey of the northern frontier of China. This expedition has since been brought prominently before the notice of Europe by the Pamir incident. I am now informed by the same authority that fresh troops are to be sent into that part of Central Asia, in addition to the usual equipment for taking the field, they will be provided with several mountain guns. No doubt timely warning will reach the British authorities in India of this fresh marauding force of Russian soldiers, for it is nothing better, and its doings will, of course, be closely watched by the British Government.

THE death of Mrs. Charles Kingsley will recall her memory to many who have not seen the old lady since the death of her famous husband, whom she adored and admired above all men. She had ever been a most devoted companion in his literary labours, and with her own hand wrote most of his books from his dictation, as well as helping him with the corrections for the press. At her husband's death in 1875, she was offered apartments by the Queen in Hampton Court Palace. But she refused them, preferring to reside in a small house at Tachbrook, in Warwickshire, where she has just died. Her daughter, Mrs. Harrison, is a clever writer of fiction, under the *nom de plume* of Bucas Malet.

SOME PRETTY NEW YEAR WISHES.

THE conductor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* has had the happy idea of "drawing" several eminent Englishmen who were asked to write brief New Year messages to its readers. Here are some extracts from the sheaf of letters which resulted from the editor's request:—

Canon Farrar on Woman's Aims:—If it be true that "the corner-stone of the commonwealth is the hearth-stone," how improtant is the work of every woman, even in that sphere of family life which many are tempted to despise as too narrow for their energies. Every woman should, indeed, aim at doing good in wider regions of life, and should endeavour by the irresistible force of sweet and silent influence, if in no other way, to raise the whole tone of national thought and conduct. But even if a woman, whether married or unmarried, be "never heard of half a mile from home," the purity and loftiness of her ideal, the devoted unselfishness of her life may tell with imense and continuous power upon every member of her family.

The Dean of Westminster to Americans:—As the pupil in early youth, as the close friend for forty years of my illustrious predecessor in the guardianship of a building as dear to the citizens of the United States as to the children of our common mother country, I hope that the women of America will accept the good wishes for the coming year of one who knows how vast is their influence in shaping the ideal, in forming the character, and in moulding the history of the still youthful nation which shares the birthright of all the memories connected with the Abbey of Westminster. None who enjoyed the friendship of Arthur Stanley can forget how the closing years of one so dear to them were brightened by the kindness and hospitality which he received in his visit to the United States in 1878.

Mr. Haggard: "Women Content to be Women":—It is to the women who are content to be women that I send my warmest wishes—to those true women whose hope and happiness lies in their homes, and whose desire is to rule, not at the polls, the markets, or in Congress, but in the hearts of men and children. May they be such as our mothers were; I can wish them no better. May they find love in their homes and infants at their knees, and above everything may they find religion to help them in their sorrows and to console them when all else fails.

Mr. Froude's View of American Ladies:—What am I that you ask me to send a message to the ladies of America? Have I not found them everywhere witty, beautiful, and delightful? And what more can I ask since I have not to pay their dressmakers' bills, except to wish for them a year of happiness and content during 1892?

Sir Edwin Arnold's Persian Reply:—I wish I were better able to fulfil your wishes by writing a message to the women of America. What would I say about them as a class? It is very difficult, but since I must answer briefly I would reply in the Persian word, Afrin, i.e., "Allah make more like them!"

Mr. Thomas Hardy on American Earnestness:—American women seem to be more earnest of purpose than those of European countries. I have been told that this opinion arises from my having met only the best American womankind. Be that as it may, such is my impression, and I am glad to record it upon this occasion of sending a New Year line to the women of your country.

A Message from Mr. Charles Dickens:—A warm and heart-felt New Year's greeting to the women of America from the son of one who, though dead, still lives, a loved and cherished friend, in thousands of American homes. God's blessing on the daughters and mothers of that great people who, hand in hand with Great Britain and Australia, must surely dominate the world!

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

WAR OFFICE December 29.

7th Dragoon Guards—Major Joseph H Banks is placed on ret. pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. Cyril H L James is seconded for service as an adj of Volunteers.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut Reginald John Pinney to be capt., vice D J Hamilton, appointed adj 5th batt; Second Lieut T R Mallock to be Lieut, vice, R J Pinney.

The Devonshire Regiment.—The promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut H H Jones is canc, that officer having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

The Suffolk Regiment—Capt G F C Mackenzie to be major, vice R J Pike, dec.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Gentleman Cadet Eyre Walter Molyneux Purvis from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut, vice W C W Harrison, seconded.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Gentleman Cadet Edward O'Brien, from the Royal Military College, to be second Lieut, in succession to Lieut A J Ralph, seconded.

The Cheshire Regiment—Capt Henry S Marshall retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

The South Wales Borderers—Capt Thomas Dewhirst retires on ret pay. Lieut Gervase F Whitehead, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers to be capt, vice T Dewhirst.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Major Alfred G. S. Beadnell retires on ret pay. Capt. Charles T. Becker to be major, vice A G S Beadnell.

The Border Regiment—Capt George H A Arnot retires from the service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed unform. Lieut. Henry M S O'Brien, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt, to be capt, vice G. H. A. Arnot.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt Charles O. Hore to be ad, vice Capt G A Williams, who has vacated that appointment.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt and Brevet Major Lord Alexander Kennedy retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Major Henry G Purdon, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt), to be major, vice H S B Hodgkinson, who exchanges.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Capt Thomas G Whistler retires on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment—Major H S B Hodkinson, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt, to be major, vice H G Purden, who exchanges.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt Reginald E D Campbell retires from the service receiving a gratuity; Lieut Thomas C Benson, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be capt, vice R E D Campbell.

Staff—Col H L Dundas, from lieut-col, half-pay, is appointed an assist adj-gen, and is granted the substantive rank of col in the Army, vice Col G Philips, who is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment, Capt G E Benson, R A, to be a brig-major for Royal Art, vice Capt W A Smith, R A, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Medical Staff—Brigade Surg-Lieut-Col John Butler Hamilton, M D, to be Surg-Col, vice E G McDowell, C B, ret.

Surg-Lieut-Col George Joseph Hamilton Evatt, M D, to be brigade Surg-Lieut-Col, vice J B Hamilton, M D.

Army Pay Department—The undermentioned Staff paymasters and honorary Majors are granted the honorary rank of Lieut-Col:—John Sadlier Brereton, Arthur Longley. The undermentioned paymasters and honorary Capts are granted the honorafy rank of Major:—Skeffington John Wynne, James Thomas O'Brien.

Half-Pay—Major William W Hammond, from [illegible] Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), [illegible] lieut-col.

MEMORANDA.

Brig-Gen M W E Gosset, C B, ceases [illegible] Half-Pay List from the date of his appoint[illegible] to the command of a second class district in India.

Col W H Mulloy, appointed a col on the [illegible] Royal Engrs, and granted the substantive ra[illegible] for in the Army in the *Gazette* of Dec 1, 1881, have been described as "from lieut-col half-pay Eng," and not as therein stated.

Lieut-Col William W Hammond, half-pay, reti[illegible] on ret pay.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Col Thomas Weldon, C I E; Col William Popham Dicken, C B, D S O; Col John Germain Watts.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

C R J Cane, Esq, late capt Royal Art, to be capt.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The surname of Surg F St J Kemm, 3rd Volunteer batt the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf), is as now and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 1, 1891.

DOM PEDRO has left very little money, and the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu depend entirely upon the Duc de Nemours who allows them ten thousand francs a month, an income upon which they can live comfortably enough at Versailles. The Comte and Comtesse d'Eu will probably go to England early in the spring for a lengthened residence at Bushey Park.

NOTICES.

Vinolia

PUREST, **Soap.**

SAFEST, AND BEST.

"'Vinolia' Soap is of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An ideal Soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

VINOLIA SOAP — THE QUEEN. "Excellent from its purity lathers freely, and is very lasting."

VINOLIA CREAM — is UNEQUALLED for Itching, Insect Bites, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Eczema, Rash, &c.

VINOLIA CREAM — THE BABY. "For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days."

VINOLIA CREAM — THE LANCET. "An Emollient Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c."

VINOLIA POWDER — THE QUEEN. "For rough hands it is invaluable, and it is as excellent in the nursery as it is for the toilet." A Soothing, Soluble, Silken, Rose Dusting Powder, Antiseptic, Protective, and free from Minerals, Poisons, and Injurious Agents.

VINOLIA POWDER — THE LADY'S PICTORIAL. "Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne by blocking up the pores of the skin."

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PASTA MACK. For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/B.

TRADE MARK. PASTA MACK

TRADE MARK. **G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS**

are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM— BIRMINGHAM.

Worth its Weight in Gold.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

Sims Reeves says:—"*This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.*"

Mdme. Marie Roze (The renowned Singer) says:—"*I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth.*"

positive relief and cure for,

[illegible]atism | Fever
[illegible]on | Headaches
[illegible]ood | Loss of Appetite
[illegible]ver | Nervous Depression
[illegible]s | Sleeplessness
| Enlarged Spleen

ections on each bottle.

[illegible]rient two tea-spoonfuls in a tum[illegible]id) will be found mild, effective [illegible]asting without force or strain [illegible]ose of Pills.

[illegible]s' Gazette says:— [illegible]vescent, Wholesome and [illegible]n of Potash renders the [illegible]reat value."

Da[illegible] utta, says:— "*Abbey['s] English [illegible] leading Ph[illegible]* [illegible]rised by a host of [illegible]ading some of the

Testimoni[illegible] M.R.C.S., Dr[illegible] Davidson, M.D., and othe[illegible]

Sold Every[illegible] Wholesale rates [illegible] by

CHARLE[illegible]

13-2, GOVERNMEN[illegible]

CAUTION.—*Legal rights* [illegible]

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	" " "	4	0
Finos Lady	" " "	3	8
Alpha	" " "	2	8
Prince Boris	" " "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	" " "	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1884:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	2	8
Regal del Principe	" " " 25 "	7	8
Regal dela Reina	" " " 25 "	6	
Trabucos	" " " 25 "	3	
Caliope	" " " 50 "	6	
Semirami	" " " 100 "	12	

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4
Do. " 2 " " "	4	0
Do. " 3 " " "	3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0
Do. " 2 " " "	3	8

Please send for General Prices List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 "	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 "	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 "	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
SPECIAL FEATURES.

(*a*) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(*b*) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(*c*) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(*d*) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHEDS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0 0
" 1885	£988,156	0 0
" 1888	£955,039	0 0
" 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,937,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,497 9 2
1879	£4,320,595	15	1	1888	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s. It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 15.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Beehoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and mornjng.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility
Poverty of blood, loss of appetite
the best remedy
AROUD'S WINE
of cinchona
& of the nutritive principles of meat
It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic
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